

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON
FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Twenty
Pages

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1922—VOL. XIV, NO. 241

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

CALIFORNIA WOMEN RALLY TO ASSURE VOTERS' ADOPTION OF WRIGHT ENFORCEMENT ACT

Party Lines Ignored in House-to-House Canvass to Educate Public—Committee of 1000 to Work Through All Parts of State

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 6 (Special)—Women of California through virtually all their organizations, and independently of the political parties, are moving strongly to obtain the adoption of the Wright Prohibition Enforcement Act, which will come up on referendum at the general election, Nov. 7. The Woman's Christian Temperance Union on Sept. 1 began a house-to-house canvass of the cities and towns in behalf of the act, explaining to the voters, especially to women, the real meaning of the act and the necessity for polling the largest possible vote in its favor.

This is the same kind of campaign which the liquor interests and the so-called "grape interests" have been carrying on systematically for some six months against the act. It will require continuous and persistent work during the two months remaining before election even to equal the work done by the anti-prohibition force, which have devoted virtually all their efforts to an attempt to defeat the act which, if enforced, will put the bootlegger and the distiller out of business in this State.

Notables Among Organizers

A notable list composes the preliminary organization of a committee of 1000 women who will work for adoption of the Wright Act. Some of these women are members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and of other organizations, but this particular movement in favor of the enforcement law is independent of all organization or party lines. The smaller committee which assembled for the first time at a recent luncheon at which the committee of 1000 was discussed and listed, consisted of Mmes. Annette Abbott Adams, Julius L. Baer, David Prescott Barrows, Annie Little Barry, Mary Roberts Coolidge, Robert J. Davis, Robert Dean, E. G. Dennison, A. M. De Yoe, William A. Fitzgerald, W. B. Hamilton, A. L. Hart, Louis Hertz, Jennie M. Kemp, Frank G. Law, William Palmer Lucas, John A. McGregor, John F. Merrill, Ernest J. Mott, George Mullin, Anna L. Saylor, Aaron Schloss, F. M. Sponagle, Gaillard Stoney, H. M. Tenney, Edward J. Wales, Paul Raymond, and Misses Adelaide Brown, Jessica Peixotto, and Jennie Partridge. Mrs. Paul Raymond was chairman.

Governor Blaine Also in Lead Gov. John J. Blaine, in nearly the same number of precincts, is keeping his lead over Attorney-General William J. Morgan by a ratio of 2 to 1 for the Republican nomination for Governor.

The contest for the Democratic nomination for Governor is very close. Mayor A. A. La Follette of LaCrosse, wet, has a lead of 507 votes over Karl Mathis of Wausau, dry, but there are 1000 from only 430 precincts. It is not known whether Mrs. Ben Hooper of Oshkosh has obtained the approximately 25,000 votes necessary to place her name under the Democratic heading on the official ballot to be voted at the November election.

No basis for estimating the complexion of the election on the prohibition question is yet available, but the wet insist that the triumphs of Messrs. La Follette and Blaine, both of whom received the enthusiastic support of the anti-drys, indicate that the dry majority of two votes in the Assembly will be turned into a wet majority. It is believed the drys have held their majority in the State Senate.

Result of Railway Law Gov. John J. Blaine is attributed to their long and bitter denunciation of the Esch-Cummins Railway Regulation Act. This found a hearty response from both farmers and organized labor, which accepted the La Follette-Blaine charge that the law was passed at the behest of Wall Street interests to oppress the agriculturists and workers.

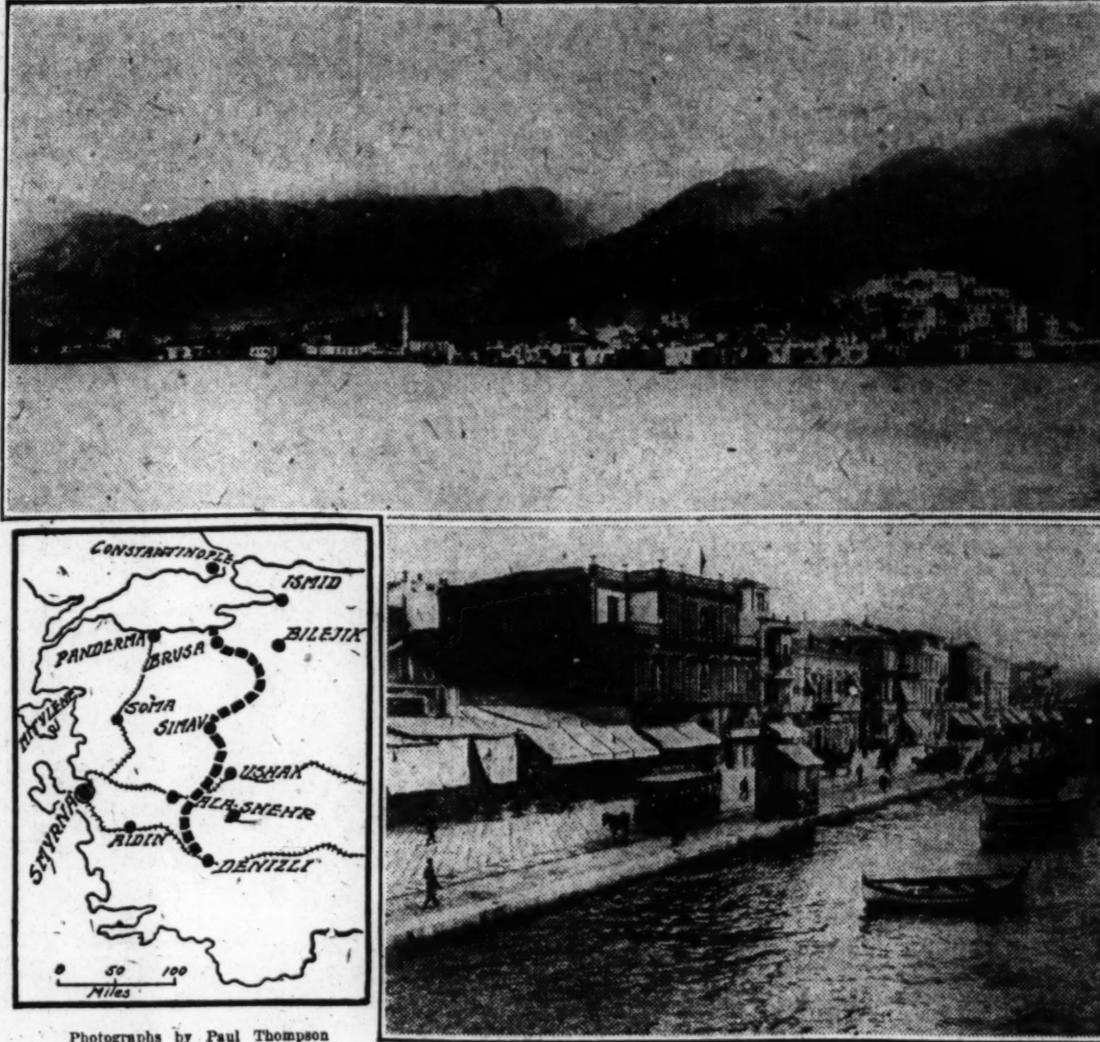
Another big vote puller was the enthusiastic support the Senator and Governor gave to the soldiers' bonus bill. The endorsement of the Socialists and the eager support of voters of German ancestry because of Mr. La Follette's attitude against the war.

At the close of his speech James E. Watson (R.), Senator from Indiana, questioned the propriety of Senator Robinson's utterance at a time when the question had not been permanently settled in the courts. Mr. Watson further said that the Senator from Arkansas had not made it clear that the court had exceeded its authority.

"The right to strike has not been denied by the injunction," he said. "I do not understand any injunction is sought for that purpose."

"The principle underlying the injunction is that it is unlawful to strike," said Senator Robinson. "Otherwise the Attorney-General would never have dared even to attempt to forbid the American free-masons from holding public meetings or giving statements to the public press."

Senator Watson insisted that the injunction is against conspiracy to interfere with interstate commerce and the stopping of mails.



Photographs by Paul Thompson

Distant and Near Views of Smyrna, One of the Most important Seaports in the Levant, Toward Which the Turks Are Relentlessly Driving in the Offensive Against the Greeks. Map Shows by Dotted Line the Position of the Opposing Forces in Anatolia and Also the Island of Mitylene to Which Thousands of Refugees Are Fleeing Before the Onward Rush of the Ottoman Army.

SENATOR CONDEMS RAIL INJUNCTION AS VIOLATION OF LAW

Messrs. Robinson and Watson in Sharp Clash Over Action of Attorney-General

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6—Denunciation of the injunction against the striking railway shopmen as a "violation of law and the Constitution," by Joseph T. Robinson (D.), Senator from Arkansas, precipitated a sharp clash at the Senate today.

This clash came in the face of reports received here that a new move for peace was under way between leaders of the striking shop employees and some so-called "moderates" among the railroad executives.

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Drastic Bill Presented

Despite assurances at the White House that there is no intention on the part of the Government to "abridge the recognized and constitutional rights of citizens," other prominent members of Congress were outspoken in criticizing the injunction.

While the Senate today was prepared to end the controversy over the anti-protection coal bill by sending it to conference, a storm appeared to be brewing over the Government's injunction policy.

George Huddleston (D.), Representative from Alabama, one of the Labor leaders in the House, has gone so far as to introduce a bill which would remove from office Cabinet officials seeking such injunctions against labor and providing fines ranging up to \$10,000 and imprisonment up to 10 years.

Briefly, the Huddleston bill would extend the federal statute defining malfeasance in office to include:

One who under cover or by means of his office or authority shall deprive or attempt to deprive any person of the lawful freedom of speech, of freedom of assembly, or of due process of law, or of any right, privilege or immunity secured to such person under the Constitution and laws of the United States, or who shall issue or cause to be issued, maintain or cause to be maintained any illegal injunction, order, or other process not in good faith and with intent to deprive any person of any legal right, privilege and immunity, or to injure the United States."

Victory for Whole Ticket

Returns from 815 precincts show that the entire La Follette state ticket decisively overcame its opponents by large majorities with the exception of Solomon Levitan, who was leading, in a close race for treasurer again in the United States."

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TURKISH OPERATIONS AGAINST GREEK ARMY CONSIDERED AT END

Hellenic Forces Repulse Nationalist Attack
and Inflict Severe Casualties on Troops
Under Mustapha Kemal Pasha

MASSACRES AND PERSECUTIONS CONTINUE IN EVACUATED AREAS

Christian Refugees in Considerable Numbers Follow Retiring Greek Troops—War Minister Leaves for Smyrna to Confer With New Commander

By Special Cable

ATHENS, Sept. 6—The military operations of Mustapha Kemal are considered ended. The Greek Army is withdrawing from its former positions destroyed all military lines of communication now in Turkish hands. The Greek forces are now settled on the line of Soma, Alashchir (Philadelphia).

The War Minister, Mr. Theotokis, Gen. Victor Dousmanis, Chief of the General Staff, General Polymachos, also General Pallis, chief of the Asia Minor staff, and Colonel Sarlyannis, assistant chief, leave this afternoon for Smyrna. The appointment of the new commander-in-chief, General Tricoupi, is received by the Army, the people, and the leaders of all parties with enthusiasm.

WARSHIPS ORDERED TO GO TO SMYRNA

United States Destroyers Instructed to Protect American Interests in Anatolia

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6—Admiral Mark L. Bristol, American high commissioner at Constantinople, has discretion as to the number and use of American ships necessary to protect American interests in Turkey, the State Department has announced. Instructions have been given through the Navy Department to dispatch one or more American destroyers as he may see fit to Smyrna but the American naval forces will remain strictly neutral, confining their attention solely to the protection of American interests, whatever move the Allied Governments, which also have ships there, may decide to make, it was said at the State Department.

Reports Without Foundation

The Greek Legation has issued the following statement:

It should be noted that much of the information regarding the military situation in Asia Minor comes from sources friendly to Mustapha Kemal and is on its face unreliable.

The newspapers this morning print a statement to the effect that the Turkish claims to the Christian provinces of Smyrna and Thrace have now to be discussed. It is this atmosphere which colors all consideration of the urgent question of what has to be done to maintain the neutrality of the Dardanelles in the very near future when the victorious Anatolian Turks will no longer find the Greek armies between them and the international waterway they regard as peculiarly their own.

This experience is now repeating itself in Palestine, Transjordan and Mesopotamia—all countries inhabited by Moslems—where the successes of the Turks over the Greeks are rousing fires of anti-European fanaticism never far below the surface in the Oriental breast. In Baghdad, the puppet King Feisul and his British mentor, Sir Percy Cox, have a hard task to maintain authority. Responsible correspondents in Jerusalem begin to describe Palestine as "upon the brink of revolt." Excitement seethes in Damascus, while the Egyptian Nationalists threaten once more to raise the mahdi's green flag of insurrection in the plains of Cairo and the Sudan.

Uneasiness in India

The danger signal is not yet flown in India, for Mohurru disturbances today reported there are merely an annually recurrent feature of the always boisterous religious festival, but more serious happenings may be expected as soon as the extent of the

Turkish victories becomes more widely known in the Indian bazaars.

The same applies to the French and Italian spheres of Morocco, Algiers, Tunis and Lybia in North Africa, where pan-Islamism is a force so considerable as to have long dictated the French and Italian policy of concession to the Turks. Hitherto Great Britain has stood aloof from this policy though her wide commitments in the East undoubtedly push her toward it.

Pressure on Britain Growing

It is in this atmosphere that the Turkish claims to the Christian provinces of Smyrna and Thrace have now to be discussed. It is this atmosphere which colors all consideration of the urgent question of what has to be done to maintain the neutrality of the Dardanelles in the very near future when the victorious Anatolian Turks will no longer find the Greek armies between them and the international waterway they regard as peculiarly their own.

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The promises made under the pressure of war conditions to the Jews in Palestine and to the Greeks in Thrace are a weak retaining wall against the pro-Turkish landslides with which the Christian minorities are threatened. France and Italy have already made separate agreements with Turkey, which do not regard this danger—it was French tanks and quick fires and Italian aeroplanes which last week drove the Greeks from the Eskisehir line. Great Britain has so far declined to follow the French-Italian example, but the pressure upon her in this direction is growing.

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The Turkish offensive was started at a time when an agreement to discuss peace had practically been reached and was evidently an effort to influence in advance the action of the proposed Greek conference.

"Information from reliable sources describe the general situation at the front as being considerably improved. The concentration of troops at points decided on in advance is being carried out without loss of life or loss of war material. The army corps are keeping in perfect contact."

All news stating that the morale of the Hellenic Army has been affected is absolutely false. There never has been a panic, and the morale remains excellent.

The Constantinople newspapers state that the Kemalist Government has issued a decree prohibiting the American schools to be opened in the cities of Anatolia, where there are no American citizens.

Question of Recognition

While it is carefully set forth that the concentration of American warships is for protective purposes only it is known that the United States is keeping a watchful eye on developments in the Near East, especially as to the stand to be taken by Great Britain, France and Italy at this critical time. Charges have been made that but for the conflicting interests of these three powers, the Near Eastern question would now be much nearer a solution.

Upon the outcome of the present conflict in Asia Minor may rest the solution of the problem of recognition by the United States of the Greek Government. Up to the present this Government has declined to recognize Constantine, owing, in part, to the general administration policy of not meddling in European affairs, and in part to an unwillingness to seem to take sides either with France and Italy on the one hand, or Great Britain on the other.

Marines Give Salute

Here were drawn up committees of Americans, who cheered the Secretary. There was also a crowd of Brazilians, and a crack regiment of Brazilian marines, which saluted while the band played "The Star-Spangled Banner."

The Hughes party was then driven through the streets to the Guanabara Palace.

Mr. Hughes later was driven to the Itamaraty Palace, where he presented his credentials to Azedodo Marques, Foreign Minister. The Secretary remained last evening, and today was scheduled to call on Dr. Epitaciano Pessoa, President of Brazil.

The secretary's program during the six days of his visit includes attendance at the ceremonies opening the Centennial Exposition on Thursday, and two dinners, to be given by Dr. Pessoa and the Brazilian Government to Mr. Hughes and the special ambassadors of the other countries. He

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Argentine, Uruguay, Mexico and Brazil.

Although the United States has not yet recognized the Mexican Government the gunboat flying the Mexican flag saluted, and the Nevada returned the salute by order of the Secretary of State, who told Admiral Hilary P. Jones that diplomatic technicalities should be waived, since both vessels were in a friendly harbor.

After an hour's delay, while the commanders of the various warships exchanged visits, a delegation of Brazilian officials, accompanied by the American Ambassador, Edwin V. Morgan, visited the Maryland and welcomed the newcomers. After this, Mr. Hughes and his party boarded a launch, which conveyed them to the

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involve military action that might not be feasible.

One thing at least, however, the Greeks maintain is practicable. It is for all the Allies immediately to despatch every vessel possible to carry into safety those who are able to migrate. They say also that such shipping must be protected and that if a powerful American squadron appeared upon the scene its presence would enormously increase the confidence essential for success in deporting a population that has now been turned into terrified fugitives.

The Christian Science Monitor representative has been asked what the United States would lose by allowing her whole fleet instead of only local destroyers to steam to Smyrna.

Angora Delegate Insists

Kemal Ready to Conclude
"Just Peace" With Greece

By Special Cable

ROME, Sept. 6—Gelaleddin Bey, Angora's representative in Rome, has been interviewed by the Tribune. He stated that Angora had decided to take the offensive after the great powers' insistent refusal to consider the demand for evacuation of Asia Minor and the conclusion of an armistice as a preliminary step toward peace. England's statesmen, who mostly opposed Angora's demands, refused to see Fethi Bey, who was sent on a special mission to London.

Gelaleddin insisted that Angora was ready to conclude a just peace with Greece if given back national territory and recognition of complete independence. He felt sure that Italy was not opposed to the Turkish demands, especially for the restitution of Thrace and the Dardanelles, which Italy prefers to remain Turkish rather than fall into the possession of other powers. Fethi Bey is now in Rome in order to inform Signor Schanzer of the situation.

Naturally the changed military situation influences the Venice conference, at which the Angora delegates insist Constantinople has been given a stronger strategical frontier. Greece's desire to march into Constantinople is regarded as a sign that Angora is continually endangered. Angora claims Adrianople with the Maritsa River as a frontier. Finally, Gelaleddin stated that Angora is unwilling to go to Venice unless the changed situation is taken into consideration.

Political Parties Rally to Support of Government

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Sept. 6—Interviewed by the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, the Greek Minister here says that every political party in Athens is rallying to support the present Greek Government at this hour of its need. There is no question of any Cabinet changes. All have forgotten their rivalries and are concerned only with how the Greek defeat is to be retrieved and the Greek inhabitants in Asia Minor safeguarded.

The reported supersession of General Hadjanebris by General Tricoupi, in chief command, implies no condemnation of the late military leader, who is recognized as a brave, patriotic capable soldier.

It can have been decided upon solely because no general whose positions have been pushed back can command the confidence of his troops to the same extent as one who has not suffered defeat and the brilliant leadership of General Tricoupi. In extricating the southern armies and restoring touch between them and the northern ones after the Turks had driven in the Greek center has so impressed the entire army as to make him an asset of which the utmost must be made at a time when every possible element of strength has to be called upon to retrieve the position.

France Has No Desire to Save Face of Greeks

By Special Cable

PARIS, Sept. 6—The attitude of the French Government toward the demarcation made not only by the Greeks to the Allies, but by the British toward France is perfectly clear. The Government expresses its desire to do all in its power to shorten the hostilities, but, nevertheless, holds that it has no influence in such a matter with the Turks. The French Government desires to do nothing which would save the face of the Greeks and allow Constantine to profess that he had ended the conflict, because the express will of the Allies as well as the military measures of the Turks commanded a cessation of the fighting and the evacuation of Smyrna.

The French suggest that the first move for an armistice should be made by Greek headquarters direct to the Turks and that any interference would be inadvisable. The fact is that the French regard the situation as one in which they and their protégés are winning, while England and her protégés are losing. All talk of compensation for the Greeks in Thrace for having evacuated Asia Minor is deprecated. Indeed, the French would sternly oppose the suggestion that any kind of gratification should be given the Greeks.

They represent that this gratification has even included the occupation of Constantinople and one journal boldly says that there is danger for the Turks in allowing the Greeks to leave Asia Minor quietly, if there is a possibility of their staking out fresh claims on the European side. Therefore, it argues that the Greeks should be hurried and victory pushed home. Nevertheless, in spite of this reluctance to assist Greeks in their troubles, it is believed that as a result

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of communications which have passed between London, Paris and Rome that an armistice will be arranged at once and that a definite peace conference will be held as contemplated at Venice.

Ismid is again mentioned as the site on which to meet to arrange an armistice.

Kemal's Forces Equipped With French and Italian Guns

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Sept. 6—The physical reason for the disaster to the Greek Army in Anatolia is to be found, of course, in the extremely adequate equipment of Mustapha Kemal's forces, with artillery, munitions, airplanes, and so forth. The most powerful reason for the breakdown of the Greek morale and apparent anxiety of the Greek Government to throw up the sponge, the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor under-stands, is explained when the source of these supplies is considered. Correspondence uncovers the secret that the arming and equipping of Mustapha's armies have been the work of Frenchmen and Italians; whether official, unofficial or semi-official may be more debatable matter. These facts, now clearly established, throw further light on the secret commitments of France and Italy to Turkey, to which reference has already been made.

Obviously, the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor is informed, the Greek Government is thoroughly alarmed at the practical hostility evinced toward it by France and Italy in their now open supply of munitions to the Turks and feels that unless it comes to immediate terms it may lose all Greece gained by her tardy entrance into the war. There are other reasons, of course, but this is sufficiently convincing.

Turkey also feels that she has such tangible evidence of France and Italy's support that she is justified in pressing her advantage and placing her terms high. What remains to be seen is how far the development of this question will reveal another instance of the divergence of policy between England and France.

The news from Paris at the moment is not encouraging. The failure of these powers to act in perfect accord is the cause of practically every disturbance that breaks out in the old world, for directly or indirectly the smaller powers are encouraged to act in a manner contrary to the interests of European peace. The absence of America from Europe's councils, therefore, becomes all the more disastrous from the point of view of well-informed authorities here.

American Relief Committee Issues Appeal for Assistance

SMYRNA, Sept. 6 (By The Associated Press)—It was estimated up to last night that 150,000 refugees of every nationality had collected here, and the American Relief Committee has published an appeal calling upon everybody to offer them assistance.

The allied consul here decided to ask the Anglo-French police to keep order in the town. It is reported that allied troops will land here tomorrow. A local committee has been formed, and it has begun to enroll volunteers to substitute for the evacuating Greek army. Thousands of officers and soldiers were enthusiastically enrolling today.

Italian Soldiers Attacked

ROME, Sept. 6—Considerable feeling was caused here today by the report that two Italian soldiers returning home from Constantinople, landed at Piraeus and were attacked by Greeks. The Italian Government has ordered an investigation, instructing the Italian legation at Athens to demand satisfactory punishment and an indemnity to the families of the victims.

CHILDREN HIKE 500 MILES ACROSS TURKISH INTERIOR

ALEPPO, Syria, Sept. 6—One hundred children from the American School for the Blind in Kharput have arrived here safely after a 500-mile hike across the Turkish interior, during which they passed through mountains infested with bandits and over long stretches of desert where camels carried water and provisions.

Their pilgrimage is part of the plan of the Near East Relief to remove several thousand Armenian orphans from Asiatic Turkey. The journey from Kharput took a month to complete. On the last 20 miles the children floated down the Euphrates on barges. They are now housed in the re-established school in Aleppo, which is the capital of Syria, under the French mandate.

CARMEN'S STRIKE SETTLED

FRAMINGHAM, Mass., Sept. 6—Settlement of the strike of employees of the Boston & Worcester trolley lines, which began at midnight Saturday, was announced last night. The men returned to work this morning at the wage schedule in effect before the strike. The old scale of 50 cents an hour for basic wage rate of 54 cents an hour, expired Sept. 1. The company had previously offered a scale of 51 cents an hour. When this was refused by the employees the company proposed a rate of 52 cents, and an arbitration of the wage question.

Britain to Aid Germany in Belgian Payments

FRANCE BELIEVED ON EVE OF CHANGE IN DEBTS POLICY

German-Belgian Negotiations Seen as Forerunner of Effort at Co-operation

By Special Cable

BERLIN, Sept. 6—The confidence expressed by a high diplomat in speaking to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor last week that European statesmen would be able to find a way to prevent a break in the Entente, and to prevent independent French action against Germany, today seems nearer realization than at any time since Anglo-French policies began to show signs of drifting apart.

One of the highest sources of information in Central Europe told the correspondent here last night that the French reparation policy was on the eve of a notable change, and that there was every indication of the Belgian-German negotiations which began here this week and which are confidently expected to result favorably, ending in an agreement by which France will modify her policy regarding Germany.

Commercial Agreement Rushed
Coupled with this information there came the official announcement last night of an agreement between Hugo Stinnes and M. Lubersac which is regarded by the Wirth Government as eminently satisfactory. Semi-official approval of this agreement is voiced by some of the highest government officials. In financial and industrial circles here it is felt it serves to show there exists a way for France and Germany to work out their problems to mutual advantage.

France's attitude was said to be influenced very largely by the Washington Administration and by American public opinion. At the same time it must not be thought she is totally disengaged. The conference yesterday regarding Downing Street. Indeed, it was said she is now thoroughly of the opinion that she will have a most difficult time getting money out of Germany unless she can bring America in as a German creditor. She feels that only in this way can she collect for the devastation wrought by the field-gray armies.

To make it possible for Germany to get an international loan for the payment of reparations and the rehabilitation of German finances, she regards American opinion of prime importance, since no loan is possible without American help and all Europe is thoroughly convinced America will never lend money to Germany in a sufficient sum to meet the German needs until proof is had that Germany is able to pay.

Compromise Possible
The informant of The Christian Science Monitor declared that France therefore is willing to agree to compromise measures—even to the reduction of the reparations total. In a word, France sees that a policy of independent action leads only to her own isolation, and she is not ready to go to far, no matter how just she may regard her claims against Germany.

France has sacrificed much, he declared, "and it seems her sacrifices are not at an end. What she gave was for the world. If the world demands still further sacrifice, she stands prepared to give. Many of her fields are untilled, while German fields are rich with harvests; French cities are still in ruins from bombardments of German guns, and there is no money to rebuild them; German cities are unscarred, and today are busy marts of thriving commerce. France believed Germany should pay in full that which she obligated herself to pay. If, however, the world would compromise, France is not the country to defy world opinion."

Change in Policy
Many foremost German leaders see in the actions of France last week a marked change. Rudolph Breitschad, independent Socialist leader, expressed confidence that Franco-German relations could be straightened out on co-operative bases.

"We must do all in our power to allay France's fear that the German militarist policy is not past, and that the republic rests on a shaky foundation. The Socialists stand for the fulfillment of the treaty, to the absolute limit of our capacity. We believe Germany can pay, but that the reparation total must be revised downward. We believe in energetic measures to meet our liabilities." He characterized the arrival here of the Belgian legation as a real concession by France, and an indication of a change in French policy. He stressed the importance of the negotiations succeeding, as, "If they fail, the bottom will drop out of the mark and we shall be ruined."

The German press generally regards the arrival of the Belgians and the Stinnes-Lubersac agreement as distinct grounds for hope. Vorwärts, a Government organ, pertinently remarks, "Herr Rathenau was assassinated because of the Wiesbaden agreement, but Herr Stinnes will live by it and make 45,000,000 marks out of it."

**MACMILLAN PARTY
REACHES NOVA SCOTIA**

SYDNEY, N. S., Sept. 6—The auxiliary exploration schooner Bowdoin, carrying Donald B. MacMillan and party, arrived in the harbor this morning from Baffin Bay.

The expedition set out from Boston a year ago and has been in the Arctic regions since that time.

FRUIT LINE FOR NEWPORT

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 6 (Special)—Summer residents here announced today that an air line for week-end trips between New York and Newport would be established next year. T. Suffern Taylor and Vincent Astor are at the head of the project. The boats will be chartered to the line, which will have a capacity of at least 14 passengers and will be expected to make the trip in two hours. At the present time it is planned to start the service on July 3.

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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Allies. Belgium gains much credit by her generosity without, however, actually losing cash. France does not really desire the return of the embarrassing days when she appeared to have no choice but to break with the Allies and to hasten the breakup of Germany. As for British opinion, the amount involved is so small that the opposition will hardly be persisted in, although providing a popular cry.

France May Accept

German Industrialists Aid

PARIS, Sept. 6 (By The Associated Press)—An agreement for the restoration of France's war-devastated regions, utilizing chiefly German materials, came up for consideration today before the special governmental committee charged with consideration of deliveries of merchandise by Germany.

The plan has been under negotiation at a series of conferences between Hugo Stinnes, German industrial magnate, and Senator de Lubersac, the president of the Federation of Co-operative Societies of the French liberated regions, representing 130,000 persons with war losses aggregating more than 13,000,000,000 francs.

The negotiations were held under the sanction of the French Government, which began here this week and which are confidently expected to result favorably, ending in an agreement by which France will modify her policy regarding Germany.

Commercial Agreement Rushed
Coupled with this information there came the official announcement last night of an agreement between Hugo Stinnes and M. Lubersac which is regarded by the Wirth Government as eminently satisfactory. Semi-official approval of this agreement is voiced by some of the highest government officials. In financial and industrial circles here it is felt it serves to show there exists a way for France and Germany to work out their problems to mutual advantage.

France May Accept

German Industrialists Aid

PARIS, Sept. 6 (By The Associated Press)—The conference between the representatives of the Soviet Government, the Far Eastern Republic and the Tokyo Government produced yesterday a statement from Adolf Joffe, head of the Russian delegation, who said his country hoped for amicable relations with Japan, not only for economic reasons, but as a first tangible step toward an accord. He added that he believed Japan was earnest in its present effort to arrive at a solution of the problems of the two countries.

The Russian delegation has authority to sign whatever agreement is reached, but the Japanese must refer everything to Tokyo. The absence of representatives of the general staff causes a feeling of uncertainty as to the seriousness of the conference among Russians of Eastern Siberia who have been in contact with the Japanese influence for four years.

The negotiations were held under the sanction of the French Government, which is expected soon to give final approval.

Adolphe Joffe indicates that the agreement also is meeting with approval there, as it promises to insure steady employment in many lines, at the same time applying on the reparations bill.

Exposition Late in Preparation

The exposition, the inauguration of which will take place Thursday and attended by the Hughes mission, is far from being ready. Of the 13 nations which will have exhibition buildings only that of Japan is finished and filled with exhibits. The Japanese structure was transported from Japan ready to assemble.

The United States Government building which is permanent in character is still surrounded by scaffolding, which will come down before the inauguration ceremonies. The building is designed to be used as an embassy later.

The United States building for permanent exhibits will not be opened until Dec. 4, so that its capacity can be doubled. It is doubtful whether the exposition will get under way before Nov. 1, though laborers are working day and night to complete the numerous installations.

The Palace of Diversions, the amusement center of the exposition, will not be ready before Dec. 1.

The city is thronged with a gay crowd of visitors. The majority are from South American countries but there are considerable numbers of Europeans and recent steamers from New York brought considerable contingents of Americans.

**FREE STATE TROOPS
DEFEAT IRREGULARS**

DUBLIN, Sept. 6 (By The Associated Press)—The irregular leader, Daniel Shinnock, holding the rank of Brigadier-Adjutant, was killed in a skirmish yesterday near Mitchelstown, on the Cork-Limerick border.

The fight, which lasted two hours, was the sequel to a surprise attack upon a large body of irregulars engaged in preparing an ambush. The National under Commandant-General Hannigan defeated the irregulars, who fled to the hills after suffering many casualties. Twelve prisoners and a large supply of arms and ammunition were left in the hands of the Government force.

The cities of Cork and Waterford witnessed intense activity by irregulars yesterday. Two women were among the casualties.

MACMILLAN PARTY

REACHES NOVA SCOTIA

SYDNEY, N. S., Sept. 6—The auxiliary exploration schooner Bowdoin, carrying Donald B. MacMillan and party, arrived in the harbor this morning from Baffin Bay.

The expedition set out from Boston a year ago and has been in the Arctic regions since that time.

MISS STOWE

SENATOR CONDEMS RAIL INJUNCTION AS VIOLATION OF LAW

(Continued from Page 1)

timidate any person or put him in fear of the execution thereof, or who conspires to the foregoing.

Thomas J. Walsh (D.), Senator from Montana, and William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, took positive stands against the injunction.

Senator Walsh said that if the injunction is allowed to stand it will nullify the provisions of the Clayton Act, intended to protect Labor against the unfair use of the injunction. Senator Borah was of the opinion that Judge Wilkerson would modify the injunction in important particulars, if he makes it permanent.

New Peace Move Seen

A new move to settle the strike of railway shop employees is reported under way. That a meeting between representatives of the strikers and "moderates" among the railway executives may be looked for in the next few days was the view expressed by an official of the International Association of Machinists here today.

During the last few days, it is learned, informal conferences have been going on between B. M. Jewell, the strike leader, and officials of railroads who are in a compromising mood, but so far no definite step toward a settlement has been taken. According to union officials, there have been many peace proposals lately from railroad and public officials—most of them from the latter.

"I can say positively that so far no meeting has been arranged," said H. L. Brunson, assistant to William H. Johnston, president of the International Association of Machinists. "Mr. Jewell has received many offers from railroad executives and public officials during the last few days to bring about a settlement, but these have been very informal.

"However, it looks like something will be 'popping' in the next 24 hours. The movement for peace seems to be crystallizing. Mr. Johnston is either in Pittsburgh, New York or Philadelphia, following up a 'lead' to peace. How successful he has been I will not know until later."

The view was expressed here that the overtures now under way between the strike leaders and rail officials do not involve the strong eastern lines, which have been successful in gaining recruits to replace the strikers. It is thought more likely that should there be a conference it would include only the so-called "moderates," who represent lines which have not been successful in getting new help.

Injunction Brings Funds

The decision of the Administration not to enforce the Chicago injunction, against the shopmen to the point of abridging their constitutional rights of free speech and public assembly was interpreted by labor leaders to be an admission that the injunction was "too broad."

Mr. Brunson said he voiced the sentiment of organized Labor in characterizing the injunction as the "best move that could have been made by the government." He said that the immediate effect of the injunction was to solidify the ranks of the strikers and unify all other labor unions in their support. He said that money has been flowing to the strikers from unions all over the country since the injunction was issued.

"I believe the railway executives also realize that the injunction has served as a 'boomerang,'" said Mr. Brunson. "Every day the injunction lasts the stronger the men will get."

Mr. Brunson also said he wanted to make it plain that Mr. Johnston was not trying to evade service of the injunction. "If the deputy marshal charged with serving the injunction on Mr. Johnston will come to see me," he said, "I will promise to make arrangements so that he can serve the order."

While it was announced by Harry M. Daugherty, Attorney-General, that the Government has no intention of abridging personal liberty or constitutional rights," comment was general that the injunction literally seeks this very object. Mr. Daugherty said:

There has been considerable talk by some people about constitutional liberty being violated by the issuance of this restraining order. They are talking about the Constitution of the Union, I am talking about the Constitution of the United States. I have proposed to force men to work, but it has been proposed and the Government will see to it, that men who are free and who want to work are going to be permitted to do so.

So long as they do not seek to interfere with interstate commerce, incite to riot and murder, there is no objection to union meetings. For in this injunction is a movement to prevent strikes. It is solely a movement to stamp out violation of the laws.

No persons with any reasonable control of their faculties would charge that this is an attempt to abridge personal liberty, free speech and free press, but when they defy the Government and invite to disorder, to riot and to murder then it is time to take steps to prevent violations of the law. Free speech must not be used to encourage riot or murder.

Impeachment of Mr. Daugherty and Judge Wilkerson Is Urged for Constitutional "Violation"

NEW YORK, Sept. 6—Initiation of proceedings for the impeachment of Harry M. Daugherty, Attorney-General and Federal Judge Wilkerson of Chicago, on the ground that the strike injunction granted by the latter at the former's request was in violation of the Constitution, was urged on William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, in a telegram dispatched today by John J. Dowd, chairman of the general strike committee of the eastern railroad shopmen.

The message, addressed to Senator Borah as chairman of the Senate Committee on Education and Labor, follows:

On behalf of the 25,000 railroad shopmen on strike in the New York metropolitan district we urge upon you the immediate necessity for the impeachment of Atty.-Gen. Harry M. Daugherty and Federal Judge Wilkerson.

The injunction against the striking railroad shopmen requested by the



Photograph © by Harris & Ewing, N. Y.

Hubert D. Stephens

Successful Over James K. Vardaman in Mississippi Democratic Primaries for Nomination as Candidate for United States Senate

SENATORSHIP GOES TO H. D. STEPHENS

JACKSON, Miss., Sept. 6—With six counties of the 82 in the State unrepresented, Hubert D. Stephens, former Representative in Congress from the Second Mississippi District, was leading James K. Vardaman, former United States Senator, in yesterday's second Democratic primary for nomination to the United States Senate, by approximately 14,000 votes, according to incomplete returns tabulated today.

Mr. Stephens will succeed John Sharp Williams, one of the leading Democratic members of the Senate, who refused to seek another nomination. The re-entrance of Mr. Vardaman into the political ring resulted in a bitter three-cornered fight at the first primary, none of the aspirants receiving the majority of votes required under the law. For the "run-off" primary yesterday one of the hottest campaigns in the history of the State was waged.

Mr. Stephens, secretary of the committee, declared in making the telegram public that it would have the support of "over 100,000,000 people."

He doesn't believe the Department of Justice will even attempt to enforce it, he continued. "As far as I and the members of this committee are concerned, we are going about our business as free American citizens without interference. If there are any process servers on our trail I haven't seen them. If I knew they were I would call a taxicab and present myself for service."

Railroad executives today denied a report that a hurry call had been sent out for a meeting of the railway executives.

At the office of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, on behalf of Daniel Willard, president, a denial was issued today that he or any of the railroad presidents who had been associated with him in the New York meeting with the five train service brotherhood chiefs had conferred with Mr. Jewell or any of the striking shop leaders since the beginning of the strike.

CURTISS GLIDER RISES FROM WATER

PORT WASHINGTON, N. Y., Sept. 6—Glen H. Curtiss, famous aviator, made a flight of 40 seconds in a marine glider today, over the waters of Manhasset Bay. It was said to have been the first time that a glider had ever risen from water.

STREET CAR STRIKE ENDED
Strikers on the Boston & Worcester Street Railway Company's lines ended their "outlaw strike" and returned to work today at the old rate of 50 cents per hour pending arbitration, according to announcement of George H. McFee, general superintendent of the road. The striking operatives had selected representatives of the Carmen's union who will meet officials of the railway company in Boston.

POSTAL UNION ELECTS

John H. Bosch of New York City was elected president of the National Association of Post Office Laborers at its third annual convention in Boston. The resolutions committee's failure to report on the proposal for affiliation with the American Federation of Labor deferred for the third time definite action on this question. Chicago was selected as the next convention city.

QUINCY TAX RATE \$36.20

QUINCY, Mass., Sept. 6—Quincy's annual tax rate was announced today as \$36.20, a decrease of 20 cents over last year. The real estate valuation is placed at \$23,811,950, an increase of \$1,939,675 over last year, while the value of taxable personal property is placed at 7,425,075, a decrease of \$653,644.

POLITICAL "GET-TOGETHER"

Candidates of all political parties for the nomination for United States Senator and Lieutenant Governor addressed members of the Boston Legion in both the Revolutionary War and the World War, and extolling especially the service rendered by Lafayette to the thirteen colonies.

LA FOLLETTE SWEEP GIVES SENATOR GRIP ON RADICAL PARTY

(Continued from Page 1)

Henry Johnson, incumbent for six successive terms.

The Anti-Saloon League endorsed all the candidates opposed to Mr. La Follette.

Of the present congressmen who sought renomination, H. A. O. Cooper in the First, William H. Stafford in the Fifth, J. D. Beck in the Seventh, and E. E. Brown in the Eighth, have been successful.

A close battle developed in the Eleventh District where Congressman A. P. Nelson, one of the Anti-Saloon League leaders in Congress, is running behind H. H. Peavey, a wet.

Congressman James A. Frear was unopposed in the Tenth District. The Anti-Saloon League and the association against the prohibition amendment, Wisconsin division, took active part in the congressional campaigns.

S. S. Arentz Leading Nevada Senatorial Nomination Race

RENO, Nev., Sept. 6—Samuel S. Arentz had a lead of 67 votes over Charles S. Chandler, for the Republican nomination for United States Senator today when one-fourth of the votes cast in yesterday's primary were counted.

For the Republican nomination for Congress, A. Grant Miller had a lead of 100 votes over Col. C. H. Moore. Key Pittman, United States Senator, had no opposition for renomination on the Democratic ticket. For Democratic nomination for Congress, Archie L. Cross had a lead of 500 votes over Charles L. Richards.

OLD PARTY NAMES DRY CANDIDATES

New Hampshire Republicans Stick by Prohibition

MANCHESTER, N. H., Sept. 6—New Hampshire direct primary election resulted in the choice of Windsor H. Goodnow of Keene, Republican, and Fred H. Brown, Mayor of Somersworth, Democrat as the nominees for Governor, Mr. Goodnow winning three to one over Arthur G. Whittemore, state Senator of Dover. Mr. Brown defeated John C. Hutchins of Bradford and Albert W. Noone of Peterborough by a substantial margin. He is a labor candidate.

For Congress the Republicans in the second district renominated Edward H. Wason of Nashua, a dry, and his opponent will be William H. Barry of Nashua, a wet candidate. In the first district John Scammon, a dry candidate, was named by the Republicans against William N. Rogers, wet candidate of the Democrats. Mr. Goodnow is dry and all the Republican ticket will stand for strict prohibition, it is expected.

MR. ALLEN TO ANSWER SPEECH OF GOVERNOR AT NOON TOMORROW

Asserting that he will prove the charges already made that Channing H. Cox, Governor of Massachusetts, refused to aid in bringing about the removal of Nathan A. Tufts, district attorney for Middlesex County, J. Weston Allen, today, announced a mass meeting to be held at noon tomorrow in Faneuil Hall, Boston.

The removal of Mr. Tufts was later ordered by the Supreme Court of the State as a result of charges brought by Mr. Allen, Attorney-General of the Commonwealth and now a candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor.

Governor Cox, at a meeting in the same hall last Friday, denied that he had endeavored to thwart the removal of Mr. Tufts or that he is or ever was dominated by Charles H. Innes, as had been asserted by Henry M. Hurlburt, Boston attorney and supporter of Mr. Allen in the effort of the latter to win the gubernatorial nomination from Governor Cox.

Mr. Allen, at tomorrow's meeting, will reply in full to the speech of the Governor. His announcement said:

"I have obtained Faneuil Hall for a noon meeting tomorrow, Thursday, and at that hour I shall reply fully to the speech of Governor Cox at the same place last Friday. I shall give the people the facts and dispose of the charges and accusations which the Governor has attemted to make. I shall establish the truth of Mr. Hurlburt's statement which the Governor seeks to discredit."

MAINE GOVERNOR REPLIES TO WOMEN

AUGUSTA, Me., Sept. 6 (Special)—Urging the club women and all the women of Maine "to keep motherhood, childhood, and the welfare of the State's unfortunate and the education of our boys and girls above and entirely out of politics," Gov. Percival P. Baxter has issued a statement to certain questions put to him by leaders of women's clubs.

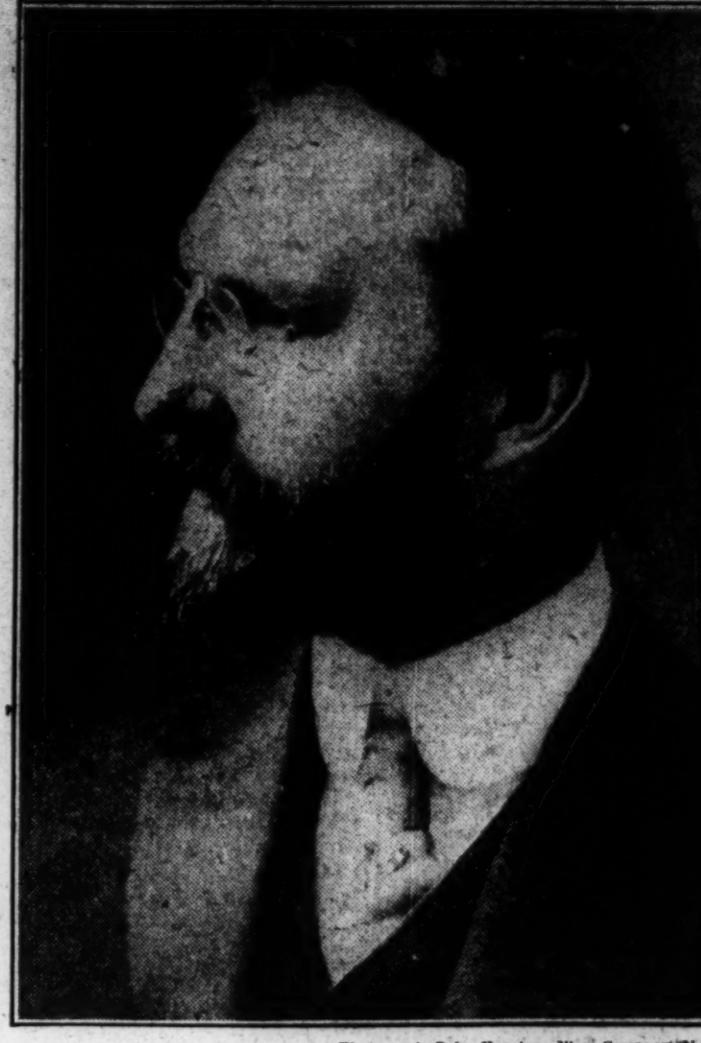
Governor Baxter gave his record on the public questions referred to by the women and said, "While I do not question the motives of the public-spirited women who asked the questions it is to be regretted that some of the statements they have made are in error and that those who signed them did not obtain their facts from authoritative sources." The Governor said that in 18 years in public office he had never made a pre-election promise and he would not do so now.

J. J. STORROW TO SEE MR. HOOVER

To confer with Herbert Hoover, United States Secretary of Commerce, on matters connected with the question of coal distribution, James J. Storow, chairman of the Massachusetts fuel committee, left this morning for Philadelphia. The conference was at Mr. Hoover's request.

COLONIAL COUNCIL REMOVED

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, Sept. 6—It is reported here that Mr. Kittelle, Governor of the Virgin Islands, has removed all the members of the Colonial Council at St. Thomas.



Photograph © by Keystone View Company, N. Y.

George Sutherland

New Member of United States Supreme Court Who Succeeds John H. Clarke

TEETH ARE FAVERED IN "BLUE SKY" LAW

Mr. Donnell, Candidate for District Attorney, Proposes
Stringent Regulations

COMMENT FAVORS MR. SUTHERLAND

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6—The general trend of comment here on the appointment of George Sutherland, formerly Senator from Utah, to the Supreme Court is to the effect that it was probably the best that the President could have made, if he were to follow strict political lines, as it was expected that he would.

The appointment was both personal and political. He has been of the highest service to Mr. Harding both in pre-election days and since he became President. It was expected that he would be appointed to one of the highest offices in the sight of the President. He was undoubtedly considered for the Cabinet, but the position to which he has now been appointed is much more to his taste.

The only criticism passed on him since it was known that he was to succeed Justice Clarke is that he is too conservative. However, the main point that is made is that Mr. Sutherland is an eminent lawyer and that his advice and opinions have always been regarded as sound. As a member of the Supreme Court he will be looked to decide every question solely on its legal merits.

In doing that he will have little opportunity to lean backward as a conservative any more than Justice Brandeis has had to lean forward as a progressive. Neither will the fact that he adds one more Republican to a bench already heavily weighted with members of that party have any effect. Members of the Supreme Court are never politicians.

Rumors of the intended retirement of William R. Day, associate justice of the Supreme Court, have received an impetus from the statement made at the White House that Justice Day might find it difficult to retain his position on the bench and at the same time perform his duties as an umpire in the adjudication of German-American claims growing out of the World War.

Justice Day is eligible to retirement on full pay both by reason of age and service. If he decides to take advantage of his privilege the President will be asked to name George Wharton Pepper, Senator from Pennsylvania, as his successor. There is a strong political movement on in Pennsylvania to eliminate Mr. Pepper from state politics and to send to the Senate in his place Gov. William Sprout. It is believed that Mr. Pepper would not be willing to make way for Governor Sprout on any terms except that of a place on the bench of the highest court in the United States.

In addition to Mr. Day another member of the Supreme Court is eligible for retirement, Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes of Massachusetts, but there is no immediate prospect of his leaving the bench, it is believed.

"Blue Sky" Cases Numerous on Massachusetts Dockets

Cases against operators of questionable stock-selling and promotion enterprises continue to appear on Massachusetts court dockets in considerable numbers, which is regarded by those who follow "blue sky" cases as indicating an appreciation on the part of the courts and public officials of the necessity of curbing the activities of unscrupulous promoters.

Charged with the sale of spurious stocks over the telephone, John E. Jacobs and his sons, Morris A. and Joseph E., were arrested yesterday and their case is before the Superior Court. The indictments allege that they swindled to the extent of \$16,000, in one case selling stock in a food products company, the stock of which proved to be in escrow and not obtainable. Henry J. Lefevre, arrested for complicity, was taken into custody by officials of the Bureau of Criminal Investigation.

Inquiry into the H. V. Greene Company affairs is occupying the special grand jury this week in connection with the case brought by the Boston Legal Aid Society. Persons who are said to be investors have been heard by the grand jury, while state investigators and accountants also have been called.

Values in Domestic Rugs

Seamless Royal Wilton Rugs
9x12 ft. or 8x10.6 ft. \$69.00

These are rugs of unusual quality, design and color.

Seamless Axminster Rugs
9x12 ft. 57.75

8x10.6 ft. 51.00

4.6x6.6 ft. 16.50

7.6x9 ft. 41.00

3x6 ft. 8.25

6x9 ft. 30.00

27x54 inches 5.00

(Eighth Floor)

FARMERS SHARING NATION'S ADVANCE

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CANADIANS EXPECT FULL EMPLOYMENT

Industrial Conference Sees Bright Outlook—Work in Winter Anticipated

OTTAWA, Sept. 6 (Special)—Employment in practically all the industries of Canada is normal and conditions of unemployment during the coming winter promises to be far less acute than during last year, according to the opinions expressed on Monday by representatives of eight provincial governments gathered in conference with the federal authorities at the capital on the employment question. In the opinions expressed by the delegates there was reflected a highly optimistic view of industrial conditions throughout the dominion.

The delegates were welcomed by Mackenzie King, the Premier, and the conference was presided over by James Murdoch, Minister of Labor, both of whom deprecated strongly the system of "dole" which had been utilized during past winters for the alleviation of unemployment.

Obligations Performed

During the war, the Premier said, there had been a tendency on the part of the federal Government to take the obligation of performing functions which in normal times the provinces had assumed. This centralizing tendency had resulted in some confusion. One of the main objects of the present conference, he thought, should be to define clearly the respective rights and duties of the two authorities. During the war the federal Government had assumed control of the wheat marketing; after the war was over the legal advisers of the Crown decided that its powers in that connection were limited.

Last winter the federal Government had lent assistance to alleviate unemployment; it was a mistake to think that this would continue. The terms of confederation must be abided by. During the war the federal debt had increased by \$2,000,000,000. The debts of the provinces had not increased by anything like that proportion.

People must cease, he said, to look to governments and external authority for assistance and rely more on individual and self-reliance.

Less Unemployment

A discussion on general employment conditions followed. "There are men in all walks of life," said Mr. Murdoch, "trying to show me that we are going to have far more serious conditions of unemployment this winter than last. I hope that I am not too optimistic, but for the life of me I cannot see that such a condition of affairs is in store for the people of Canada. There has at times been unnecessary attention paid to unneccessary clamor."

There are some people who do not try to help themselves. I admit that in some parts there may be serious conditions, but not serious enough to warrant the adoption of a nation-wide scheme. We cannot afford to do it, and I don't think it would be a kindness to any class in the Dominion."

Provincial representatives from the Pacific to the Atlantic testified that there was no lack of employment in any of the basic industries.

Matters arising out of the international labor conferences will also be discussed by the conference.

TZECOSLOVAK SHIP IS HONORED

Legie First Craft of New Republic to Enter American Port

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 6 (Special)—Formal welcome was extended yesterday by city, state and Chamber of Commerce committees and officials to the steamship Legie, bearing the first Tzecoslovak flag to enter an American port. The Legie arrived here on Saturday with 6500 tons of coal from Barry, Wales. The arrival was earlier than anticipated, and an informal welcome preceded the festivities accorded to the guests in the city yesterday.

Dr. Alois Z. Stangler, commercial representative of Tzecoslovakia in the United States, came from Washington. Dr. B. Prusik, Consul-General at New York, and Dr. Ch. Neubert, Vice-Consul, with unofficial countrymen came from New York. John Loebel, representing the Bank of Tzecoslovak Legions, owner of the Legie, and Capt. Wosecek Vaclav, master of the ship, were complimented on the venture.

The Legie is the first ship around which it is hoped to build a merchant marine for the new republic. The formalities incidental to the greeting of the ship were made the occasion to stress the importance of amicable trade relations between America and Tzecoslovakia. It was pointed out that the Tzecoslovakian imports to this country now amount to approximately \$1,000,000 a month, nearly doubling in comparison with last year. Much of this is in glassware, cheap jewelry and imitation stones and considerable of it goes into the manufacture of jewelry in this section. Dr. Stangler said that the proposed high tariff, if imposed by the United States, will have a discouraging effect on this trade.

CANADIAN HOTELS FEEL STRIKE

VICTORIA, B. C., Aug. 25 (Special Correspondence)—The United States railway strike has had a serious effect upon the tourist business of the Pacific Northwest, according to Tracey Drake, head of two of Chicago's largest hotels, the Hotel Columbia and the Hotel Royal. Large numbers of travelers have canceled reservations at various resorts, fearing that they will be unable to return home expeditiously on account of the strike.

COLUMBIA TO SHIP LUMBER

VICTORIA, B. C., Aug. 22 (Special Correspondence)—The Montreal Harbor Board has placed an order for 5,000,000 feet of lumber in British Columbia. The orders as to have gone to the State of Oregon, but shipping could not be obtained to carry it from British Columbia. Through the efforts of the British Columbia and federal governments, however, arrangements for shipping the order from British Columbia to Montreal have been made.



Juneau, the Capital, Lies Between the Channel and the High Mountains

The Coast of Alaska, Called the Show Place of the Earth

FOR ONE is looking for new fields of travel, not simply new regions set with nature's familiar scenery, but regions of awe-inspiring beauty, Alaska can surely furnish them.

Further, she gives one variety. If a water trip is desired, here is one of a 1000 miles of narrow channels, broad lake-like expanses and quiet, rock-walled fjords, with snow-capped mountains on the horizon. If one wants an ocean voyage, the open waters of the Pacific beckon, but still with dazzling peaks in view, and here and there green, sunny little islands. If camping, hiking, are desired, wooded shores and sheltered coves invite, with possibly a deer gazing shyly from the shadowy forest, and, and glaciers and mountain peaks offering the delights of strenuous but well repaid climbing.

This may sound like the handbook of a five-ringed circus. But hear what Henry Gannett, once president of the Geological Society and a member of the Harriman Expedition said of it: "There are glaciers, mountains and fjords elsewhere, but nowhere on earth is there such an abundance and magnificence of mountain, fjord and glacier scenery. For thousands of miles the coast is a continual panorama... The Alaska coast is to become the show place of the earth, and pilgrims from far beyond the United States will throng in endless procession to see it." Muir and Burroughs were likewise enthusiastic.

Islands of Green

The Inside Passage, the waterway by which one journeys to Alaska begins at Seattle and ends at Skagway. It is protected from the ocean almost the entire distance by islands, and, with the exception of two breaks in this chain, the waters are as placid as those of a lake or river. These islands, in addition to insuring a delightfully smooth passage, spread before the traveler scenery of unusual charm. Everywhere the waters are dotted with graceful, wood-crowned bits of land. Some are veritable balls of greenery, so symmetrical are the islands and so thickly wooded are they with spruce and hemlock. Others extend into the waters in picturesque headlands with trees stepping daintily down to the water's edge. Patches of flame-colored fireweed give notes of brilliant color, softened by the blue of lupins or the white and gold of other wild flowers, for Alaska in the summer time is a flower garden. And always the eye sweeps on to blue mountains and on beyond these to serene, snow-crowned peaks. Everywhere waterfalls rush down through wooded slopes. Frequently glaciers are seen, stately rivers of ice pouring down from the sky. At one point near Skagway, 12 glaciators can be seen at one time from the steamer's deck.

Day after day this panorama of sparkling water, green forests, blue mountains and snowy peaks unfolds, ever changing, ever lovely. Sometimes the channel is so narrow one can reach out and almost touch the waving grasses and brilliant wild flowers at the water's edge. At other times the steamer sweeps into what seems a great inland lake. Frequently are places dramatic in their appeal. One such is Take Inlet, just before Juneau is reached. The steamer swings into a great lake-like expanse, with densely wooded shores, behind which rise mistily blue mountains, rimmed in on the far horizon by a great amphitheater of dazzling peaks. The place seems landlocked, but the steamer turns to the right and ahead lies another shining waterway, and gently dancing it to the motion of the waves comes a fleet of icebergs. Fairly like they are in their dainty grace of peak and spire and fretted form, jewel-like in their exquisite coloring of sapphire blue, amethystine and crystal. Beyond them the water sweeps on to the inlet's end, where

one by rail over the White Pass, the other, westward by steamer to Cordova, Valdez, Kodiak and Seward, the terminus of the Government railroad. Each has its attractions.

Short Trips Ashore

All the sight-seeing is not done from the steamer's deck. While freight is being loaded and unloaded in an observation car and looks curiously or with commiseration at the trail, the passengers have time to go ashore. This is one of the delightful experiences of the trip for these towns are interesting in individual ways.

Ketchikan, the first port of entry in American waters, climbs upward from the water's edge, the house roofs of one street being on a level with the thresholds of the houses of the next. Perched this way on the mountain side, the town is picturesque and suggestive of quaint old-world villages. Through the town flashes a mountain stream. During the salmon run, the fish swarm up these waters to their spawning grounds and can be seen leaping up the falls or swimming in the clear depths.

The Russian Explorers

The trip westward from Skagway takes one out into the Pacific without the sheltering islands that make the Inside Passage so serene and placid.

But even so one is not altogether out of sight of land. The magnificent Mt. St. Elias range is seen with its sheer, snowy pinnacles lifting themselves 17,000 feet into the air. This trip to the westward has also the additional appeal of historic romance, for it was along these shores that Vitus Bering made his first landing in the expedition sent out by Peter the Great to establish Russian rule in America, as was already done in

Europe and Asia.

At Cordova is a marvelously interesting side trip to the Miles and Childs glaciators. The route is over the Copper River Railroad, the building of which is a romance in itself. Rex Beach has portrayed it in his story "The Iron Trail." The two glaciators practically front each other. Miles Glacier three miles long and 250



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from one point or another as the road winds toward them, they rise before the eye. Clouds drift and float across them. Exquisite blue-gray shadows soften at times their sides. But from early morning until the Alpine glow flushes them a lovely rose pink, they dominate the landscape. And if Mt. Wrangel should be in a specially gracious mood, it may "blow," or "steam," or "smoke," as the operation is variously called, for Wrangel is volcanic, and then an airy, delicate cloud of steam drifts slowly upward from its crater and, poised lightly as thistledown, rests for a while on the towering peak and then floats off into the blue.

Juneau, Skagway, Cordova, Valdez or Seward make delightful headquarters for a summer vacation. Surrounding each is a wonderful region for trips of many kinds, on foot by automobile or launch. Kodiak also has its charms. Burroughs says it is one of the fairest sights the world has to offer. Across Shelikof Strait from Kodiak is the Mt. Katmai region, now a national monument. It combines the beauty of the Grand Canyon of the Colorado and the Canadian Rockies with the wonders of volcanic and geyser phenomena. Here is the famous Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes.

Sitka, Historic Town

On the return trip is a good time to visit Sitka, for here the full spell of Alaska's history falls upon one with its rich and varied store of Indian life and legend and Russian rule and rule. Russia governed here until 1867, which seems only yesterday, compared with the English, French and Spanish settlements of the Atlantic coast. Sitka itself is an interesting and vivid contrast of the old and the new. On the one hand, are modern canneries. In contrast are old monasteries, crumbling loghouses and totem poles, telling the myths of a primitive people. One sees in the Indian village, natives still clinging to their primitive ways of living, and at the other end of the town other Indians in a mission school, clean, bright-eyed, happy, wearing the garb of civilization and busy making furniture, cultivating gardens and being taught handicraft of many kinds.

The town itself, though it has little regularity of streets, does not present the jumbled appearance of many Alaskan towns. The streets wind in pleasant curves along the shore or back over the hills. The houses are placed where it best suited their owners.

But there is no sense of crowding, and there is a charm of greenness and neatness that leaves a refreshing memory as life is lived here graciously and leisurely.

As befits its former dignity as the

capital of Alaska, Sitka has many places of interest for the visitor. First among these is perhaps the Greek Church, with its many real

beautiful paintings. The Sheldon Jackson School has a most interesting

museum. The Old Pioneers' Home,

the old log trading post, and last, but by no means least, Indian Park, will all repay the visitor.

CHICAGO SWEDES TO ATTEND JUBILEE

Tercentenary of Gothenburg Will Be Observed Next Year

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 30—Americans here of Swedish antecedents are making extensive plans for participating in the jubilee next year at Gothenburg, Sweden, when the three hundredth anniversary of the founding of that city is to be celebrated. A delegation of approximately 1800 will go from Chicago.

Another large delegation will go from Seattle, Wash. Such prominent representatives as Adolph O. Eberhardt, former Governor of Minnesota, and Harry Olsen, chief justice of the municipal court of Chicago, will be members of the Chicago party, according to word given out here by the editor of *The Swedish Tribune*.

Medill McCormick (R.), Senator from Illinois and Mrs. McCormick will be honorary guests at the Gothenburg celebration and expect to accompany the Chicago delegation.

Others are being made to get together a representative exhibit that will show the progress of art, industry, agriculture and other advancement in America in which citizens of Swedish descent have had a part to be taken with the party.

The annual art exhibit here in January will bring out some exceptional work, it is thought, by artists of Swedish descent. From this will be selected choice pieces for the art display abroad. Similarly material to show agricultural processes are to be collected, as well as industrial methods.

One of the vocations in which the Swedish-American has been particularly successful has been that connected with lumbering, and river development, and displays to portray this are being worked out. The exhibits are being arranged with the intention of making comparisons of progress in the "new and old worlds."

A Chicago business man, C. S. Peterson, is in Sweden making arrangements for this city's participation.

The Swedish-American Steamship Line will be engaged for the trip which will start from here about the tenth of June. The steamship *Drottningholm* probably will be used.

QUEBEC COMPANY EXPANDS

QUEBEC, Aug. 31 (Special Correspondent)—The satisfactory showing in the operations of the different subsidiary companies of the Quebec Railway, Light, Heat and Power Company has justified their expansion. The company will commence the extension of its line of railway on Charlesbourg road, where a large number of houses have been constructed by the Quebec Housing Corporation, and where it is understood the construction of at least 100 additional houses will soon be commenced. Twenty-one big double-truck cars have been added to the rolling stock during the past few months. A contract for the extension of the company's gas plant itself has just been awarded.

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SPECIMEN PAGES

Gospel of St. John, Chapter V 139

(WNT): The man went and told the Jews that it was Jesus who had restored him to health;

John 5:16

(A.V.): And therefore did the Jews persecute Jesus, and sought to slay him, because he had done these things on the sabbath day.

(SNT.): And for this cause the Jews persecuted Jesus, and sought to kill him; because he had done these things on the sabbath.

(NNT.): And on this account the Jews persecuted Jesus, because he did these things on the sabbath.

(JMT.): And this was why the Jews persecuted Jesus, because he did things like this on the sabbath.

(WNT.): And on this account the Jews began to persecute Jesus—because he did these things on the Sabbath.

John 5:17

(A.V.): But Jesus answered them, My Father worketh hitherto, and I work.

(SNT.): But Jesus said to them: My Father worketh until now, and I work.

(NNT.): But he answered them, My Father is working up to this time, and I work.

(JMT.): The reply of Jesus was, "As my Father has continued working to this hour, so I work too."

(WNT.): His reply to their accusation was, "My Father works unceasingly, and so do I."

(Comp.): See Concordance to Science and Health, Appendix B, page 608, John 5:17.

Gospel of St. John, Chapter VIII 245

(WNT.): Once more Jesus addressed them. "I am the Light of the world," He said; "the man who follows me shall certainly not walk in the dark, but shall have the light of Life."

(Comp.): A Latin manuscript of the fourth century gives us this translation: "He that followeth me shall not walk in darkness but shall have the eternal light of the life of God."

During the final days of the "Feast of the Tabernacles", the various courts of the Temple (particularly the "Court of the Women") became, in the twinkling of an eye, a blaze of lights; this brilliancy, in conjunction with the banquet already in progress, formed a scene of inspiring splendor. The banquet was termed the "joy of the feast". The blaze of illumination conveyed to the assembly, symbolically, the "spiritual light", which the Messiah would bring. With His coming, there would follow the joy of demonstration, which, demonstration was now being celebrated by the banquet and that, solely in the spirit of anticipation. It was under such circumstances, and at the moment when the lights blazed forth, that Jesus uttered the words of this text and gave another instance of adaptation.

John 8:13

BRITAIN MAY ADOPT NEW VOTING PLAN

Proportional Representation Would Divide Seats According to Size of Parties

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Aug. 11.—The summer school held recently at Wadham College, Oxford, in connection with the Proportional Representation Society, is a sign of the rapid advance which the reformed method of voting advocated by the society has made among practical politicians in Great Britain. From being merely a curious and academic proposal, "P. R.," as it is familiarly known, has suddenly become a serious and practical one. That this is no overstatement of the position is proved by the fact that one of the great historic parties of the state, the Liberal Party, at its annual conference at Blackpool, lent its support to the idea; while the success of the device in the Irish elections has given it a great deal of publicity.

What has done more than anything else, however, to bring it within the range of practical politics, is the uncertainty as to their electoral prospects felt by the various parties. The emergence of the possibility of an autumn election has caused each party to make careful calculations concerning its strength in the constituencies, with, in almost every case, a discouraging or uncertain verdict. On the one hand, the Unionists find themselves faced with the possibility of a serious revolt on the part of the "Die-hards" or independent Conservatives, especially in the south of England.

On the other hand, the Coalition Liberals are conscious that their following in the north has been seriously weakened, owing to the concession they had to make on the question of "Fabric Gloves." To this must be added the fact that rumors have been current of growing difficulties within the Coalition, involving the possible dissolution of the partnership. In these circumstances, it is only to be expected that any section which stands in danger of obtaining less than its proportional share of representation in Parliament will be favorably inclined toward a proposal for avoiding such a disaster.

Attitude Greatly Encouraged

This attitude is greatly encouraged by the remarkably rapid advances which "P. R." is making both in the British Isles and in other lands. It has been successfully applied to (1) the Irish elections; (2) the General Election in Holland of July this year; (3) the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales; (4) the Houses of Parliament of Malta, and (5) the local education authorities throughout Scotland. In addition, the fact that the National Union of Teachers of England and Wales has adopted "P. R." in the election of their executive committee and officers is having a useful propaganda result.

The claims made by the Proportional Representation Society in recommending their plan are of a far-reaching character. The secretary of the society has recently pointed out that the forthcoming general election in Great Britain cannot be other than a mere gamble, in the present divided state of parties. The House of Commons that will be elected almost certainly will be quite unrepresentative of the country. To press this argument home, he contrasts the results of the elections for the Education Authority in Glasgow, which were held under "P. R." and those of the London Borough Councils conducted under the old system. In the largest electoral division in Glasgow, returning nine members, no less than 43,257 votes out of 48,048 were utilized in deciding who were the successful candidates. That is to say that more than 90 per cent of the electors can feel that they had a personal and effectual share in shaping the constitution of the authority.

Marked Contrast Evident

As a contrast to this result of the London Borough Council elections in the St. Pancras ward which also returned nine members may be given: The figures in 1919 were: Municipal Reform 8662 votes giving nine seats. Progressives 7232 votes giving no seats at all. Thus a majority obtained all the seats, and a minority numbering nearly half the electorate was totally unrepresented.

In the recent elections in Ireland, the Proportional Representation Society finds much encouragement. The secretary points out that under the old single-member system in force in 1918, Sinn Fein, although polling 20,000 votes less than the Unionists and Nationalists, succeeded in winning a majority of the seats (47 out of 76). Further, the Nationalists were practically wiped out, although their voting strength would have entitled them, on a proportional basis, to a quarter of the members. With proportional representation, the secretary points out, this party would have remained in being. They would have taken their seats in Parliament and would have been as numerous as the Unionists.

Who can estimate the possible effects upon the course of events in Ireland and upon the relations between that country and Britain had this result been achieved? At the election held this year the effect of the introduction of proportional representation was to render the "pact" ineffective and to give to the electors the opportunity of running independent candidates and getting them in, a result which would have been impossible under the single-member system. The new Dail gives a clear reflection of the opinion of Ireland.

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A Hundred Thousand Pounds Needed to Preserve St. Paul's

UNLESS a sum of £100,000 is obtained in the next few years, it will be impossible to save St. Paul's Cathedral from decay, if not from absolute collapse. "The Parish Church of the British Empire," as Canon Alexander has called it, is not the solid, substantial fabric which it appears to be, four-square to all the winds that blow, and set immovable on its foundations.

St. Paul's Cathedral, as a matter of fact, shows many signs of Jerry-building forced upon the great architect, Sir Christopher Wren, by the demands of economy or by contractors who were not too scrupulously honest in carrying out their work. Few among the thousands who pass St. Paul's every day of their lives know that Wren established this building on foundations which extend 4½ feet only below the floor of the crypt. Underneath that is a mass of wet sand, which extends for about 20 feet, a thin streak of quicksand, a bed of sand, pebbles and flints, and then the London clay. A modern builder would have carried the foundations right through the wet sand, or 24 feet

deeper than Wren did, but Wren was badgered by economists, and had to take the course which involved the lesser expense. Another difficulty with which he was faced was that of getting as much stone as he needed, partly because of the cost and partly because of the trouble of transporting it by sea from the famous Portland quarries. What was done therefore was to face the eight great piers supporting the dome with stone and fill the interior with rubble.

Encroaching Constructions
The sand beneath the foundations of St. Paul's is kept moist by underground streams flowing from the heights of Hampstead and Highgate into the Thames. Wren could not foresee the time when cuttings would be made for railways in the immediate vicinity of his great cathedral, when huge sewers would be bored, huge warehouses with deep foundations would be built, and even an attempt made to construct a subterranean tramway from Southwark to Cheap-side, quite close to St. Paul's. Every cubic yard of land that was excavated

helped to drain the sand of some of its moisture and to weaken the foundations of the cathedral. The tramway scheme has been staved off, but the railways and the sewers were cut before the dean and chapter realized the danger with which they were threatened.

About ten years ago their eyes were opened to the precarious condition of the cathedral, and a special appeal for £70,000 was made toward the cost of repairs. It was found, among other defects, that the iron in the dome had

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rusted, displaced the stonework, and raised the dome three-quarters of an inch. The weight of the dome, down to the level of the top of the piers, is 22,400 tons, much greater than Wren had he followed his own plans, would have made it. If the eight piers below were built of solid Portland stone, they would be burdened to their limit, but as they are merely cased with Portland stone, in many cases less than a foot thick, and the cores are filled with rubble loose enough to be moved by hand in some parts, they have proved unequal to their task. The dome in fact now leans over six inches toward the southwest, and the incline is still going on. The eight pillars are cracking beneath the dome's weight. Sections of the face of the stone have been cut out, and concrete has been forced in partly by infiltration and partly by using compressed air. Not only this, but great steel girders costing thousands of pounds, have had to be employed to relieve the arches of some of the weight of the dome while the work on the piers is being carried out. But this has not been enough.

Findings of Commission

Last autumn a special commission of architects and engineers was appointed to examine the Cathedral fabric and advise as to the best methods of completing the work of preservation. The commission consisted of Sir Aston Webb, president of the Royal Academy; G. W. Humphreys, chief engineer of the London County Council; Basil Matt, a consulting engineer; E. F. C. Trench, chief engineer of the London & Northwestern Railway, and Mervyn Macartney, the cathedral architect.

The commission have unanimously decided that the surface of the piers and arches supporting the dome should be examined without delay from adequate scaffolding in order that protective measures may be taken against loose and defective stone work. This will cost money! Not less than £60,000 has been spent on the repair of the Cathedral in the last nine years; and the Dean and Chapter are advised that at least £100,000 will be required in the near future to carry out the most necessary repairs, and that this represents only a small part of the total expenditure likely to be needed before the Cathedral fabric is put in a perfectly satisfactory condition. The Cathedral may even have to be closed.

The Dean and Chapter are not likely to appeal in vain for "The Parish Church of the British Empire" is really the possession of English-speaking peoples the world over.

SHIPS GO SLOWLY TO SAVE COAL
VICTORIA, B. C., Aug. 25 (Special Correspondence)—All ships of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, the big Japanese shipping concern whose vessels ply in the trade routes of the world, are operating at reduced speed to conserve fuel. It was stated by officers of the Japanese liner Yokohama Maru, which arrived here yesterday from Japan. Instructions have been given by the company to the skippers and engineers of the fleet to economize on fuel.

VICTORIA TO FLOAT LOAN
VICTORIA, B. C., Aug. 22 (Special Correspondence)—A powerful combination of western American bond companies has sent representatives to Victoria to bid on the city's new \$1,000,000 refunding loan, which will be floated immediately. American firms will be given the same opportunity as Canadian firms to tender on the issue, the civic authorities have decided.

ITALIAN CABINET FINDING IT HARD TO KEEP FACTIONS IN RESTRAINT

Lacks Support of Both Socialists and Fascisti—Duration of Office Seems Likely to Be Brief

ROME, Aug. 7 (Special Correspondence)—The recent Cabinet crisis has resulted in the return of Signor Facta, who had been defeated in the Chamber only a few days earlier, the complete defeat of the Socialist attempt to proclaim a general strike, and the triumph of the Fascisti.

The reconstructed Facta Cabinet contains only one novelty. For the first time in Italian parliamentary history, the most important portfolio in the Government, the Ministry of the Interior, has been entrusted to an official, who is not a politician, Signor Taddei, the resolute Prefect of Turin, who showed much presence of mind during the labor troubles there.

So grave are the duties, and so ample the powers of the Italian Minister of the Interior, that it is usual for the Premier also to hold that office. Such was the invariable practice of Signor Giolitti; but there have been two exceptions in the cases of other premiers in recent times—in that of Signor Zanardelli from 1901 to 1903, and in that of Signor Boselli in 1916. Still, in both those cases, the Minister of the Interior was a politician—in the former, Signor Giolitti himself, in the latter Signor Orlando, who both succeeded as premiers.

Thus "Fascismo" is an extreme remedy for an extreme case. It would be almost unthinkable in a country like England, although there have been reprisals in Ireland, but it at least testifies to a power of self-organization unsuspected a few years ago in the Italian people, which usually relies wholly upon the Government for a lead in all difficulties.

It must be confessed, too, that on this occasion the Fascisti used their strength with a little less violence than they had hitherto displayed. Nevertheless, civil war was barely avoided. But the Government cannot be congratulated upon the figure that it cut: the best that can be said for it is that it was merely holding office for the transaction of current business when this conflict began, and had no driving force behind it. That, in its reconstituted form, the Facta Cabinet will last beyond the autumn seems doubtful. Men call it a "Summer Cabinet," just as a sovereign of Bohemia was once called a "Winter King."

But no Italian Administration in these times lasts longer than a butterfly. None can rely upon a stable and homogeneous majority; and both the Socialists and the Fascisti remain outside the Facta Cabinet, which has, however, the support of the Roman Catholic Popular Party.

For the moment public opinion in Italy outside Socialist circles, professes gratitude to them; but, it may be asked, whether they have not acquired a dangerous piece of information, that they can usurp the functions of governments with impunity, whenever it pleases them.

Their leader Signor Mussolini thus becomes a mayor of the palace who holds the real power while some feeble Merovingian sovereign, a Facta or a Bonomi, holds the nominal premiership. That any private organization should thus become a state within and above the State, is not desirable, and all the less so, when the methods of that organization are as violent and forcible as are those of the Fascisti.

The most that can be said for them is that their opponents were equally violent, and that no government was strong enough to maintain order. For the practice of issuing circulars to the press has no effect whatever; by so doing Signor Facta belli his name which becomes "verba non facta."

Remedy for Extreme Case

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OUTSIDE CONTROL OF BIG SHIP FINALLY ACHIEVED IN ENGLAND

Successful Experiment With Agamemnon Is Viewed as Long Step Forward by Experts of British Admiralty

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Aug. 11.—Recent experiments by the British Admiralty, in which the obsolete battleship Agamemnon was attacked from the air, had a secondary object apart from investigation of the bombing capacity of aircraft. For the first time in history, a vessel the size of the Agamemnon was propelled, maneuvered and controlled from a point exterior to the vessel with no one on board.

The remote control of offensive weapons always has been the dream of naval and military inventors. The first real step was made by the British in their adoption of the Brennan torpedoes for coast defense.

This had a fish-shaped body, which contained two spindles, round each of which was coiled two miles of fine steel wire. The shaft of each spindle was connected to a propeller, and an explosive charge was carried in the head of the torpedo. To employ the weapon, it was placed in the water and the ends of the wires led each over a steam-driven drum of large diameter, placed in a house on shore.

Direction Easy to Control

If both drums then were revolved at equal speed, the wire was drawn from the spindles, causing them to revolve and with them the propellers. Turning one drum faster than the other caused the torpedo to turn to right or left as required and skillful manipulation of the drums made the torpedo follow any desired course.

Problem Was to Drive Them Off

The problem before the Germans was to drive them off, or at least to keep them at such a distance that their powers for harm were limited.

The adoption of the torpedo against them seemed to promise the greatest likelihood of success. But they were so well protected by their screen of destroyers that no vessel carrying the ordinary type of torpedo could approach near enough to discharge its weapons.

The alternative was to discharge the torpedoes from the land, increasing their range for that purpose.

Now, while there is no theoretical limit to the range which may be given to a torpedo, as the range increases so the chances of its hitting its target become more remote. The man who aims it cannot take into account all the influences of currents and tides which it will encounter in its progress, nor the maneuvers of the target during the time of the torpedo's passage. If a torpedo is to be used at long ranges, therefore, it follows that it must be controlled during its run, and not only at its discharge.

MANY RUSSIANS STILL REMAIN IN GERMAN INTERNMENT CAMPS

These for One Reason or Another Have Declined to Take Advantage of Chances for Repatriation

GENEVA, Aug. 12 (Special Correspondence)—Many people, probably, will be surprised to learn that there are in Germany at the present time several internment camps containing Russians. These internees are former prisoners who refused to return to Russia at the time of the repatriation in 1921, soldiers who formerly belonged to the Baltic White Army, these numbering about 500; soldiers of the Red Guard who passed the frontier of Eastern Russia during the fighting between Soviet Russia and Poland about 840, mostly Cossacks; soldiers of the White armies, known as Wrangel's soldiers, or refugees who followed the German army at the time the occupied territories were evacuated.

Late in 1921 several complaints reached the International Labor Office at Geneva from men in the camps, in consequence of which permission was asked to send a representative of the office to conduct an inquiry into conditions obtaining at the camps. Such permission was accorded, and during the spring of this year, Dr. William Martin went to Germany and interviewed all the competent authorities, beside visiting the camps and talking with the men.

The results of his investigation have now been issued, together with correspondence relating thereto. The report insists upon the fact that all the interned persons are in Germany either by their own desire or by that of the Russian Government, and that they are not held by restraint, as the communications which led to the inquiry might have appeared to indicate.

Germany's legal obligations, with regard to the different categories mentioned above are, however, of varying degrees. She is responsible for the original prisoners of war, since the rules of warfare prohibit repatriation of prisoners of war against their will.

On the other hand, Germany is under no international obligation with regard to the soldiers in Wrangel's army, who escaped from Poland and crossed into German territory unarmed, nor is she obliged to maintain on her territory aliens whom she considers undesirable.

The cost of the camps in Germany is difficult to state exactly as, owing to the depreciation of the currency, expenses vary considerably. The average provision for interned persons was calculated in this year's budget on the basis of 9.50 marks a head daily, making a total for 3500 persons of about 13,000,000 marks a year. The cost of upkeep of the camps, including heating and lighting, amounts to about 3,000,000 marks, and the hospitals also cost about 3,000,000 marks, so that altogether Germany's annual expense for the upkeep of the camps is about 20,000,000 marks.

The report speaks of the sanitary conditions in the camps as generally

LIBERALS RALLY TO SCHOOL IDEA

Vital Problems Are Discussed at Summer Conference at Oxford, England

This is the first of two articles relative to the activities of the summer conference of Liberals at Oxford. It sets forth the first to stimulate frank discussion on problems of the day and to develop public interest in both domestic and world affairs. The second article will show some of the effects of the discussion on the aspects of Liberalism in England.

OXFORD, Eng., Aug. 15 (Special Correspondence)—The Liberal summer school which has been conducted in Oxford this month is in the nature of a new departure in English political life.

Once these weapons were in the air, little difficulty was found in their control, but it would appear impossible for an observer on the ground to control their ascent and descent, and for this reason alone it is improbable in the present state of aeronautical science that aircraft piloted solely by wireless will become a practical flight.

Machine Domination Avoided

Up to the present, however, nothing of this kind has been attempted by any of the great political parties. The Liberals, the Conservatives, and the Labor Party have had their regular conferences and party gatherings. But these have been organized and dominated by the machine. They have served a useful and indeed a necessary purpose, but that purpose has not been the exploration of new ideas or discussion of fundamentals.

This summer school which doubtless will be followed by others, is entirely different in its character and its atmosphere. It has been brought together not by the party organization, but by a self-constituted committee drawn from the rank and file. It is not a gathering of delegates. Membership has been thrown open freely to the public and the 600 men and women who are attending the school claim no representative quality.

No resolutions are moved. The proceedings consist solely of addresses by distinguished speakers on the political problems of the day, followed by questions from the audience. There is no attempt to formulate binding policy. The only objects of the school are study and discussion.

It is not altogether surprising that the Independent Liberals have been first in the field. As the result of the general election of 1918, the historic Liberal Party was almost completely submerged. A few of its leaders had associated themselves with David Lloyd George, and a number of the rank and file were also supporters of the Coalition. Of those who opposed the Coalition—the Independent Liberals—only a handful were returned to Parliament. Everyone of their leaders lost his seat, though H. H. Asquith subsequently came back as the result of a by-election. The Independent Liberals in Parliament were an insignificant and dispirited minority.

Their strength in the House of Commons did not by any means correspond to their strength in the country. The party-tradition was still powerful, and though weakened by secessions to the Coalition, the Liberal Party remained a considerable and well-organized body in the constituencies.

The locomotives, according to a former agreement, were to be delivered at cost price, plus a certain percentage. The Russians endeavored, by all means available, to compel the Swedish firm to buy the necessary materials for these locomotives in Germany, no doubt as a retaliation because the Swedish Parliament refused to accept the proposal for a commercial treaty with the Soviet.

The Russian contract will keep the firm fully employed until Sept. 1, 1924. Its Eskilstuna branch may discontinue work on locomotives and take up instead the class of work carried on by the old Motala firm, Eskilstuna, that is portable and stationary engines.

In these circumstances, a rank and file movement gradually came into being. It started in Manchester, the historic fountainhead of traditional Liberalism. Its leaders were a small group centered round Ramsay Muir,

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professor of history at Manchester University.

It began with an attempt to formulate an industrial policy. As an alternative to the Labor policy of state ownership, the Manchester group pressed for what was described as self-government in industry, coupled with state control. After a prolonged campaign, many of their proposals under this head were eventually accepted by successive party gatherings as part of the official Liberal program. This success was followed by an informal meeting of unofficial Liberals at Grasmere in the summer of 1921 and known as the Grasmere Conference. There was a further exchange of views on the relations between the state and industry and other problems of domestic politics.

Program Enlarged

To mark the informal character of proceedings, the party leaders had not been invited. The Conference, however, appointed a Committee to get into touch with them, and it resolved that an attempt should be made to organize a summer school on a large scale in the following year.

This was the background for the school this summer in Oxford. Though it is an unofficial gathering, all the Liberal leaders have associated themselves with it.

The earlier part of the program mainly was devoted to external affairs, including addresses on Egypt, India, and International Disarmament.

An enthusiastic reception was given to an address on the League of Nations by Lord Robert Cecil, whose appearance on a Liberal platform was rightly or wrongly interpreted as matter of a further stage in his passage from the Conservative to the Liberal party.

The proceedings at these meetings leave no room for doubt as to the intense desire of the liberal rank and file for peace and disarmament, and its fervent belief in the League of Nations as the most hopeful means of obtaining them.

There was a marked tendency to criticize the Government for giving the League inadequate support. There appeared also to be a general agreement that Germany not only should be welcomed as a member of the League, but should be given a seat on its governing body, the Council.

SWEDISH CONCERN TO FURNISH RUSSIA 500 LOCOMOTIVES

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 15 (Special Correspondence)—An agreement has been made between the firm of Nydqvist & Holm, Trollhättan, and the Russian Railway Commission, for delivery of locomotives to the Soviet, whereby 500 locomotives will be manufactured and delivered by the Swedish factory.

The locomotives, according to a former agreement, were to be delivered at cost price, plus a certain percentage. The Russians endeavored, by all means available, to compel the Swedish firm to buy the necessary materials for these locomotives in Germany, no doubt as a retaliation because the Swedish Parliament refused to accept the proposal for a commercial treaty with the Soviet.

The Russian contract will keep the firm fully employed until Sept. 1, 1924. Its Eskilstuna branch may discontinue work on locomotives and take up instead the class of work carried on by the old Motala firm, Eskilstuna, that is portable and stationary engines.

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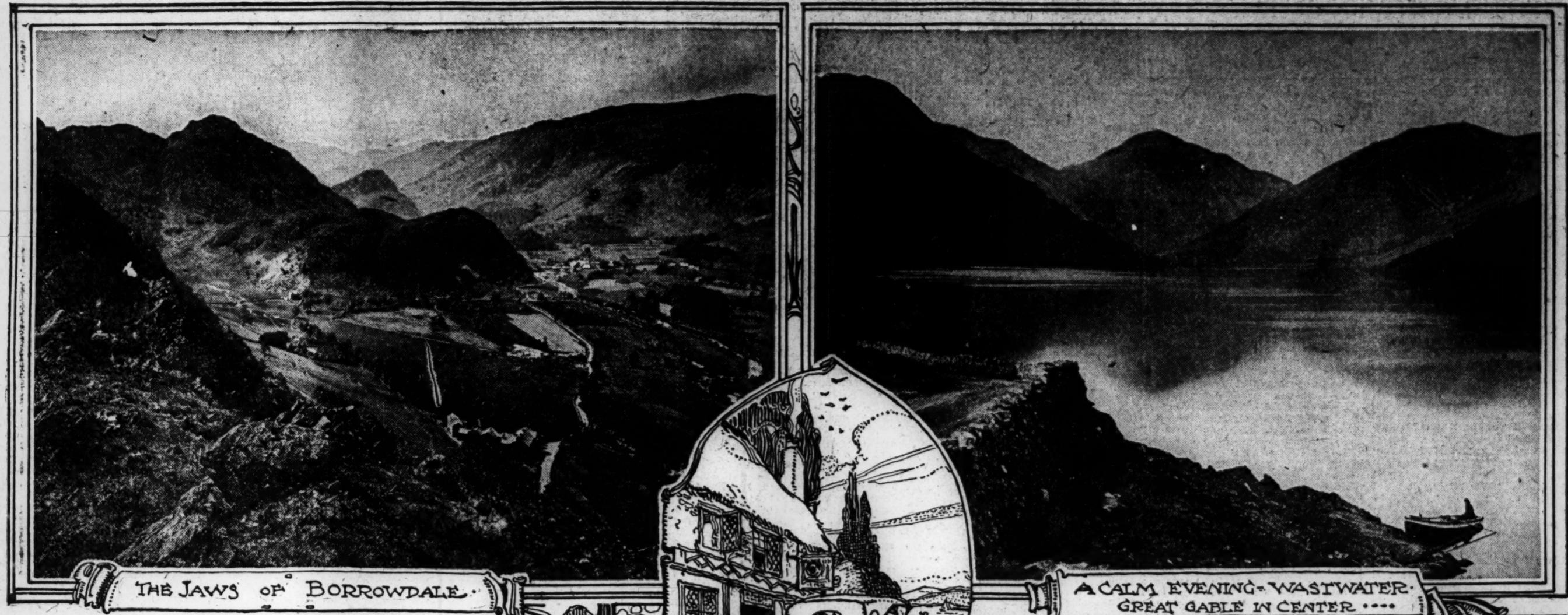
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The Wise Motorist Drives Slowly Through the English Lake District

THE motor tourist in the English Lake District finds it necessary to adapt his itinerary to certain peculiarities of the country. The whole district is so small that a good walker could cover its length from north to south in a day, and from east to west in another day. Seathwaite at one end of the rough mountain track known as the Sty Head Pass, and Wastdale Head at the other are only six miles apart for the walker, and 60 for the motorist. Langdale and Eskdale in the south are similarly related. Yet so packed is this district with natural beauty, and so rich with the romance of great literary lives, that these peculiarities only serve to tempt the motorist to wander away from the roads into those more remote fastnesses where the beauty of nature remains untouched by the hand of man.

Partly because of these peculiarities, perhaps, one of the characteristics of Lakeland which the most unobservant will hardly fail to notice, is the impression of height and size of the mountains out of all proportion to the height recorded on the map. There are scenes in Lakeland which for sheer impressive grandeur compare favorably with those in countries where the mountains are much higher and the actual view far more extensive.

The accompanying outline tour is designed to meet the needs of those who more or less, are confined to the roads, and also of those who can enjoy an occasional tramp over the mountains, or a steamer trip on one of the lakes. The tour here suggested is in two sections: (A) By lake and fell in north and west; (B) by lake and fell in south and east Lakeland. It should not be inferred that Lakeland roads are unsuitable for motorizing. There are fine surfaced roads connecting the chief touring centers, but the motor tourist with an enthusiasm for the wilder uplands will be tempted at many points to desert the fine highways of Lakeland for the glories of its open fells.

The Numerous Approaches

There are numerous and interesting approaches. From Scotland the motor tourist can pick up the tour at Penrith by way of Carlisle. From Liverpool the two sections could be worked in reverse order, and the approach made via Preston, Lancaster, and Kendal. From Newcastle and the northwest coast tourists would also pick up the tour at Penrith, via Alston. From London, a fast route that misses the more populous centers is the Royal Automobile Club Edinburgh route to Boroughbridge thence to Scotch Corner, Bowes, and Brough to Penrith.

The return to London can be made from Windermere by Kendal, Kirby Lonsdale, Skipton, Otley joining the Edinburgh route again south of Wetherby. To Liverpool the return could well be made from the western coast (section A) by Levens Bridge. For those returning north alternate routes would be over either Shap from Kendal or the Kirkstone from Windermere. Both routes provide fine scenery.

(A) By Lake and Fell in North and West Lakeland

Penrith, Penriddock, Threlkeld, Keswick (Hilly 19 miles). Hotels as center for section (A) Keswick, The Keswick, and Royal Oak. Borrowdale, Lodore, 3½ miles from Keswick. Portinscale, The Derwentwater.

Trips From Keswick

At Keswick the view from Friars Crag over Derwentwater should not be missed, nor Crosthwaite Church near by.

Lodore, Grange, Rosthwaite, Seastoller. (About 21 miles return to Keswick.)

At Seastoller the motorist has several alternatives before him. With the aid of a good map and a compass, or a local guide, he can climb on foot over Honister Pass to the top of Great Gable. He can leave the car in the stables of Seathwaite Farm (farm road 1½ miles) while he explores on foot the wild Sty Head Pass, staying a night if necessary at Wastdale Head. Great Gable can be scaled in fine weather in about one hour from the highest point on Sty

Head Pass. Scafell is a steep climb from Wastdale Head with a return to Seathwaite over Esk House. Neither of these climbs, of course, should be undertaken lightly or without suitable provision. The other alternative is to return by road to Grange, turn left over the bridge there, and proceed by the west bank of Derwentwater through Brandelhow and Portinscale to Keswick. The climb by road over Honister Pass to Buttermere cannot be generally recommended.

On the outward journey, the falls at Lodore are worth visiting except in dry seasons. About half a mile south of Grange a pathway leads to a curious square rock weighing nearly 2000 tons, set up on one edge and known as the Bowder Stone. The scenery at the southern end of Borrowdale has a subtle romantic quality, and geologists find there much to interest them.

Bassenthwaite, Buttermere, and Crummock Water

Skirting four of the lakes, this run is full of charm and variety.

Scale Force, a picturesque fall, can be visited by boat from the south end of Crummock Water.

Portinscale, Bassenthwaite, Lake Station, Cockermouth, left to Vale of Lorton, Loweswater, Crummock Water. Buttermere (ake), Brackenthwaite, High Lorton, Whinlatter Pass, Braithwaite, Keswick (about 40 miles).

Wastwater and the West Coast

By Whinlatter Pass to Cocker-mouth, Whitehaven road to Dinstington, then left to Egremont, Gosforth, Wastdale Head, (hotel) Santon Bridge, Eskdale, Boot, Ravensglass, Seascake, Gosforth, and return to Keswick by outward route (about 40 miles).

Guides can be obtained at Wastdale Head for Great Gable and Scafell.

Stanley Ghyll is a fine fall near Boot, and the upper end of Eskdale is wild and well worth exploring on foot for those who have the leisure. At Ravensglass there are evidences of a Roman camp, and from here a quaint way runs through the Eskdale valley.

The South and East Lakeland

Keswick, Threlkeld, Vale of St. John, (if this has already been visited proceed direct to) Thirlmere, (west side) Wythburn, Dunmail Raise, Grasmere, Ambleside (distance 17 miles). Hotels suitable as centers for this section: Ambleside, Waterhead Hotel; Windermere, Windermere Hotel.

Thirlmere is the Manchester water reservoir, but this does not entirely spoil its singular beauty. The West Side gives much the finer views of mighty Helvellyn, the summit of which can be reached from Wythburn. Here also is Wordsworth's "modest house of prayer" a tiny shepherd's church, and the "Nag's Head" at which the Lakeland Poets frequently met.

The road descends from Dunmail Raise with enchanting open views to Grasmere. Here and at Rydal Water, lovers of Wordsworth will again and again be reminded of his words. Dove Cottage, Rydal Mount and Wordsworth's seat can be visited on the way to Ambleside.

At Ambleside there are charming walks in every direction. Stock Ghyll Force, and Wansfell, for its view over Windermere, should not be missed. Breadth of view in return for so brief a climb (20 minutes), Orrest Head at Windermere is recommended.

To Coniston and the Langdales

Ambleside, Skelewith Bridge, Elterwater, Dungeon Ghyll Hotel, Elterwater, Little Langdale, Coniston, Haweswater, Esthwaite Water, Ferry Hotel (Ferry 3 shillings return to Keswick.)

At Coniston the view from Friars Crag over Derwentwater should not be missed, nor Crosthwaite Church near by.

Lodore, Grange, Rosthwaite, Seastoller. (About 21 miles return to Keswick.)

The growth of The Topeka State Bank



Photos by G. P. Abraham, Keswick

ness, Windermere, Ambleside (about 28 miles).

Dunmail Ghyll Fall can be reached on foot from the hotel. Many interesting Ruskin relics are exhibited in the Ruskin Museum at Coniston, and Brantwood on the lake side is (or was) open to visitors. This route abounds in tarns—little lakes set in the mountains. Blea tarn can be reached easily from Little Langdale, and Stickle Tarn from Dungeon Ghyll Hotel.

Shap and Kirkstone Circuit

Windermere, Kendal, Shap, Penrith, Pooley Bridge, Gowbarrow Park corner (for Air Force), Patterdale, Kirkstone, Troutbeck, Windermere (outskirts), Ambleside (about 62 miles).

This is a magnificent round including the Shap and Kirkstone Passes, open mountain and moorland scenery, and the beautifully wooded Ullswater.

Aira Force is a fall in a picturesque glen a short walk off the road. Time permitting, a steamer trip on the lake provides charming new impressions of Ullswater. For gradient of Kirkstone see note on Lakeland Hills.

The detour to Hawes Water is omitted from this trip only because it contains already so many temptations to linger along the way that one day will not be too much for this 62 miles. Hawes Water can be visited by turning left at Shap, through Bampton, picking up the route again at Penrith to Ambleside.

At Ambleside there are charming walks in every direction. Stock Ghyll Force, and Wansfell, for its view over Windermere, should not be missed.

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CALIFORNIA WOMEN RALLY TO ASSURE VOTERS' ADOPTION OF WRIGHT ENFORCEMENT ACT

(Continued from Page 1)

the political campaign that will end, we believe, in November, with the hearty, enthusiastic support by California voters of the Wright Enforcement Law—the law that fulfills the requirement of the Constitution of the United States.

Fortunately for the prohibition forces the women are responding widely and well to the call, since their work will be the first state-wide effort to acquaint the voters with the real

meaning and purposes of the Wright Act. There is a great sense of safety among the prohibition voters, a feeling that the Wright Act will be passed, whether or not they cast their ballots on Nov. 7, and it is just this false sense of fancied security which the liquor interests have been trying to foster. If the women can arouse the voters from this feeling they will have accomplished more than any other organization in making California dry.

League of Wisconsin Women Campaigns

for Beer and Wine in Name of Liberty

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 6 (Special)—Literature opposing prohibition is drawing national attention to an organization said to consist of Wisconsin women with national headquarters here under the name of the Citizens Liberty League, which flaunts this slogan:

"Act now if you want a return of beer and wine."

Observers have commented on the fact that the customary qualification of "light" is omitted by this organization in its propaganda for the restoration of wine. In addition to fighting prohibition it is the announced intention of this association to war upon the so-called "blue" laws.

Anxious for "People's Liberties"

The league states in italics that it is "organized to oppose all puritanical legislative interferences with the liberties of the people."

"Central headquarters" consist of desk room in a downtown office structure, the Merchants & Manufacturers Bank Building, just across the river from City Hall. Headquarters is so modest that it does not even announce its presence by a sign on the door or a line in the latest telephone directory. Persistent inquiry developed that the league is ensconced at a flat-topped desk in the office of the Business Men's Mutual Indemnity Company on the sixth floor.

Mrs. M. Roller, general secretary, is in charge. She said that the league had between 9000 and 10,000 members and that it could make considerably more progress than has been recorded thus far if it had sufficient money. She deprecated the fact that her organization was not as liberally equipped with the sines of war as the Wisconsin branch of the Association Opposed to the Prohibition Amendment is reputed to be.

The literature of the organization consists of a four-page folder. Under an engraving of the Statue of Liberty is a 46-word pronouncement against prohibited, attributed by the wets to Abraham Lincoln but long ago authoritatively denounced as spurious.

Represented in Washington

The national legislative representative is stated to be "Madame H. Coquette, 1909 N Street, Washington, D. C."

The usual wet argument is made under the heading, "History of the League."

"What your dollar will do" enumerates these seven things:

Show Congress where the people stand.

Direct the vote of the people in all elections.

Fight the dry at every turn.

Protect personal liberty.

Guaranteed law, order and the rule of reason.

Put every friend of liberty on record.

Kill the blue law movement.

Officers of the state branch of the Association Opposed to the Prohibition Amendment declare that the league is not affiliated with their organization. Mrs. Roller, when told of this statement, admitted its truth but added:

"Nevertheless we are working toward the same end."

Illinois Wet and Dry Forces

Line Up for Contest Over

Referendum on Beer Issue

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 6—The Illinois Anti-Saloon League is setting out to get L. L. Emerson, Secretary of State, to wipe the light wines and beer question of the November ballot, and at the same time the Illinois division of the Association Opposed to Prohibition in an office a few blocks away is laying plans for an extensive "educational campaign" in an effort to show the state overwhelmingly wet.

The question which Mr. Emerson has announced he will put on the ballot reads:

Shall the existing state and federal prohibition laws be modified so as to permit the manufacture, sale and transportation of beer (containing less than four per cent of alcohol) and light wines for home consumption?

Declared to Be Illegal

This proposition is illegal, the Illinois Anti-Saloon League contends, because an amendment permitting these things would be contrary to the Eighteenth Amendment, and the State cannot legalize what the federal Constitution and laws prohibit. An excerpt from the brief follows:

For any state to attempt to influence its congressmen to enact legislation to raise the alcoholic content beyond what has been declared to be "intoxicating liquor" by the overwhelming legislation of the states and the courts' interpretation of the time of the submission and ratification of the Eighteenth Amendment, would be using that state to nullify the Constitution of the United States.

The Constitution provides that the Constitution and laws enacted pursuant thereto shall be the supreme law of the land, until changed by the method provided for amending the Constitution by action of three-fourths of the states.

FOREST GIVEN TO STATE

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Aug. 28 (Special Correspondence)—The State of California has just come into possession of another tract of giant redwoods, this time consisting of seven acres donated in perpetuity to the "save the redwoods" movement by R. C. Chapman of San Rosa. The tract lies along the south bank of the Eel River, in Humboldt County, and contains a high stand of redwoods estimated to be from 400 to 1500 years old.

The wets, on the other hand, are accepting Mr. Emerson's decision as final and are launching plans for their

WATER POWER SEEN AS COAL SUBSTITUTE

Scott Ferris Advises New England to Adopt Federal Leasing System

Strikes and other recurring causes of sharp increases in the price of coal are focusing attention on undeveloped water power which if utilized would furnish everlasting supplies of energy, heat and light at minimum cost and effectively reduce the consumption of coal for domestic purposes, according to Scott Ferris, former Representative in Congress from Oklahoma, who with Charles N. Haskell, former Governor of that State, visited Boston today on the way to Maine to help the Democratic campaign.

Power System Grows Rapidly

Mr. Ferris sponsored the bill which resulted in the Federal Water Power Act of 1920, providing for government leasing of federal lands for development of power. More than 300 applications for permits have been filed with the Federal Trade Commission for the development of water-power sites by private companies involving plans for generating 20,000,000 horsepower. This is cited by Mr. Ferris as indicating the success of the system. Each lessee pays the Government a royalty for the water power used in operation of such plants, and the revenue from this source is growing steadily. Favoring extension of the system he said:

The federal permit system for the development of hydroelectric power is being applied with equal propriety by states, and here is an opportunity for the several states of New England abundantly rich in undeveloped natural resources. These states must find a permanent remedy for the fuel and power problem through some such expedient and no section in the United States is favorable to the development of timber as the institution of state laws similar to the federal statutes.

Mr. Hayes in visiting the Illinois camp, got into the plans for better methods of law enforcement as a part of a trip through a number of eastern and central states, where he is meeting with other chiefs, preliminary to a general conference of all to be assembled at Washington.

Stage and Press Denounced

for Disrespect to Dry Laws

DALLAS, Tex., Aug. 28 (Special Correspondence)—At the last meeting of the board of managers of the Anti-Saloon League of Texas, at Dallas, resolutions were adopted condemning the disrespect shown for the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Enforcement Act on the screen, in the press and on the stage.

The resolutions set forth that "during the three years of national prohibition the newspapers have admitted to their columns a superabundance of jokes at the expense of the prohibition law" and "moving picture shows have shown upon the screen slurs, jokes and innuendos and positive statements designed to create disrespect for the law."

A discontinuance of this attitude is requested in the resolutions. Newspapers are called upon to refrain from referring to prohibition officers as "hooch hounds," "sleuths," and in other terms lacking in respect. Moving picture houses and the legitimate stage are called upon to ban from their programs anything having a flavor of disrespect for the law, while citizens are called upon to stand behind the law in every possible manner.

Iowa Dry Survey Indicates

Liquor Law Is Well Enforced

DES MOINES, Ia., Sept. 6—Prohibition conditions throughout the State are better now than they have ever been, according to a personal survey made by the Anti-Saloon League through the thousands of visitors here in attendance at the Iowa State Fair.

At their booth on the Fair Grounds complaints about bootlegging in any section of the State were taken down. Each person passing the booth was invited to report any violations they might have observed. The reports this year, according to R. N. Holsapple, superintendent, are smaller than they have ever been before.

Reports of lack of enforcement in any community in the State received during the fair will be followed up immediately by a thorough investigation, he said.

Oyster Suppers

Are Disappearing

Old New England Institution

Becoming Thing of Past

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 6 (Special)—New England oyster suppers, once as distinctive an institution as Boston baked beans, are gradually disappearing according to oyster dealers here, who say that the decreasing demand for oysters has kept pace with an increasing scarcity in their production. Franklin L. Homan, president of the Rhode Island Oyster Growers Association, says the New England oyster crop has been gradually dwindling until the crop this year is 10 per cent of normal. "Only a slackened demand in the past few years," he says, "has kept the supply on which we have been drawing from being exterminated. The oyster set this year is a complete failure." Increase in oil-burning ships is held to be largely responsible for the decreasing crops in Narragansett Bay.

GEN. BAILEY TO RETIRE

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6—John W. Weeks, Secretary of War, has accepted the application for retirement from active service made by Major-General Charles J. Bailey, commanding the Third Corps area, with headquarters at Baltimore, Md. The retirement will be effective Dec. 1. It is the fourth application to be received within the last two weeks from major-generals commanding Army Corps areas.

FOREST GIVEN TO STATE

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Aug. 28 (Special Correspondence)—The State of California has just come into possession of another tract of giant redwoods, this time consisting of seven acres donated in perpetuity to the "save the redwoods" movement by R. C. Chapman of San Rosa. The tract lies along the south bank of the Eel River, in Humboldt County, and contains a high stand of redwoods estimated to be from 400 to 1500 years old.

It is contrary to public policy and not a right or function of one of the states of the United States to hold an election to recommend an amendment to the Constitution of the United States by nullification instead of the method provided for amending the Constitution as contained in the Constitution itself.

The wets, on the other hand, are accepting Mr. Emerson's decision as final and are launching plans for their

CHICAGO "SELLS" ITS PLANNING IDEA

Campaign for Zoning Ordinance Impresses Dartmouth Investigator

Special from Monitor Bureau

What has been accomplished in this direct work with the producer suggests to the Bureau of Commerce in which the pre-factory Government bulletin issued to describe conditions of export trade will be supplanted by concrete and business-like surveys in conjunction with the trade associations interested, and accurate, comprehensive information be deducted, covering the entire range of export knowledge about any given article and the world market for it.

Mr. Morse is in Boston to assist manufacturers and merchants, showing them how to place their goods on foreign markets and to take up specific problems incident to the successful development of business in new foreign fields.

DRY ERA DECREASES JAIL POPULATION

State Commissioner Denies Increase in Prisoners Since Prohibition

Denial of reports that have been put

in circulation with the obvious purpose of attempting to discredit prohibition, to the effect that the number of inmates of Massachusetts prisons has increased materially since the dry law became effective, was made today by Sanford Bates, State Commissioner of Correction. He asserted that these statements have no foundation in fact, and it is believed that they are set on foot by organizations opposing prohibition with intent to mislead and distort.

Fewer Prisoners

One of the most remarkable features of prison history in the past three years, officials say, is the decline in the population of all classes of penal institutions since prohibition went into effect. To an extent greater use of the probation system has aided in the reduction, but probation officers and prison authorities are at one in crediting the dry law with cutting down the number of inmates and the consequent burden upon the taxpayers of the Commonwealth.

During the past two years decrease in prison population has been general. In some cases the smaller prisons have been almost depleted. One county jail has been given over to productive purposes and become a show place. The decreased population has been one of the factors in stirring up statewide sentiment in favor of consolidation of the penal institutions of the Commonwealth under the State as a means to greater efficiency and economy.

Mr. Bates pointed out today that the number of prisoners confined in the prisons of the State may have increased since 1920, but there are only about one-half as many persons in jail now as there were before the war. He asserted, also, that what increase there has been in progress has now been stopped.

Low Water Mark

The exact summary of the situation was set forth by the Commissioner in the following statement:

"At the end of July, 1922, there were 3748 prisoners in our state and county institutions, including those awaiting trial. This is a decrease from 3860 at the end of June, 1922, and from 3862 at the end of May, 1922.

"It may be noted further in this connection that at the end of December, 1914, there were 7210 prisoners in our state and county institutions. The low-water mark of prison population was reached in July, 1920, when the number was reduced to 2278. While it is, therefore, true that there has been a 50 per cent increase since 1920, it is also to be seen that today there are one-half as many people in prison as there were before the war."

DUTCH QUEEN TO VISIT SCANDINAVIAN COURT

By Special Cable

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 6—On Monday Queen Wilhelmina, accompanied by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, began her trip to the three Scandinavian countries, the Dutch press comments favorably, regarding the trip as more than a mere visit for courtesy's sake but rather as a new era in Dutch foreign politics, aiming at closer relations between the three Scandinavian states, Switzerland and The Netherlands.

As the purpose of all these countries is the furthering of the interests of international peace and good will, the Queen's visit finds sympathy throughout this country.

SHORE FISHING FAILS OFF NEWFOUNDLAND

SYDNEY, N. S., Sept. 6—Complete failure of the shore fisheries on the northeast coast of Newfoundland this season is threatening the people of the district with food shortage next winter, according to reports received here. Schooners engaged in the northern fisheries this season were only about one-third as many as 10 years ago, yet individual vessels report the scariest catches on record.

Reports from the Labrador coast describe the fishing there as the worst

in 25 years.

WALTHUR LEAGUE ELECTION BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Sept. 6—At the final session of the convention of the Evangelical Lutheran Church yesterday, Walter Reschke of Holyoke, Mass., was elected president. Other officers elected include John Krausser, Holyoke, Mass., secretary, and George Bode, Kingston, N. Y., treasurer.

UNIVERSALISTS FUND REPORTED

SPRINGFIELD, Vt., Sept. 6—Receipt during the last year of funds amounting to \$22,192 was reported to the annual convention of Universalists church of Vermont and Quebec, in session here this week. If accepted by the convention they will bring its total trust funds to \$40,007.

NEW FORM OF INSURANCE AIDS AT FORESTS' CONSERVATION

Protection of Timber Owners Believed to Be Means of Checking Rapid Cutting

Possibility of a new form of insurance which would enable owners of timber lands to conserve their forests and yet be exempt from undue loss through forest fires was suggested to the National Convention of Insurance Commissioners during their session at the New Ocean House, Swansboro, Mass., today by Thomas B. Donaldson, president of the convention and insurance commissioner of Pennsylvania.

This proposed departure is the insurance of timber "on the stump" against loss by fire. The present tendency of owners of timber lands is to get their money out of their investment as quickly as possible in order to avoid loss through forest fires, it was pointed out.

Prevention of Fires

George P. Potter, state auditor of Montana, said that Montana's tax laws were a greater menace to the forests than fire. These laws, he said, on the one hand attempt to encourage timber conservation and on the other levy such a heavy tax that if a man does not log his trees at once he will pay as much in taxes in 10 years as he can get for the wood.

P. H. Wilbur, insurance commissioner of Rhode Island, emphasized the need of motorists refraining from the mutilation of forests for holiday trees and greens. He said that the real sportsman always left the forest better than he found it, carried a camera instead of a gun, cut only what timber he actually needed, and set no forest fire.

Several papers and discussions on the subject of insurance policies or bonds given away in connection with various commodities as an inducement to buyers brought out that this practice is a menace to insurance interests and generally fraudulent to the buyer.

A discussion of workmen's compensation insurance followed.

MARCEL SEMBAT HAS PASSED AWAY

By Special Cable

BAY STATE WOMEN SEEKING OFFICES

Candidacies Announced for More Than Thirty Political Places in Coming Primaries

That women, taking advantage of their constitutional right to hold public office, will be found among the membership of the House of Representatives of the next Massachusetts General Court, appears evident from a study of the official lists of the names which will go on the primary ballot and be voted on at the polls next Tuesday.

According to the lists there will be women candidates for more than 30 offices. The highest office sought by a woman is that of State Auditor, while the majority of candidates seek their party's nomination for the House of Representatives.

The majority of the women candidates are making their campaigns on the fundamental proposition that a woman's ideas and viewpoint would not be amiss in the general task of legislation. They argue, also, that it is a woman's duty to hold public office as well as to go to the polls and cast a ballot.

At the recent session of the General Court the opinion of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts was asked whether women were eligible to all state offices under the state constitution and by reason of the Nineteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. The Supreme Court returned an opinion that the federal amendment entitled women to all state offices and recommended the amendment of the statutes in this regard. The change was made by act of the Legislature.

Mrs. Alice E. Cram of Boston is seeking the post of State Auditor. She is making this campaign for a second time, having been defeated as the Democratic nominee two years ago. She is unopposed and will be opposed to the Republican nominee.

Making Active Fight

Women candidates for the state House of Representatives number 22 and in many cases their candidacies are marked by active campaigns. In some districts the women are opposed by a wide field of candidates, while in a few districts they are unopposed and will make their chief campaign in the final election.

One of the most active campaigns is being made by Miss Jessie F. Emery of Roxbury, who is seeking the Republican nomination for the House of Representatives in the Thirteenth Suffolk District. There is a field of eight candidates in her district, from which two are to be selected as the party's nominees. Miss Emery, whose work for many years has been among the people of her district and of Boston, is presenting herself to the voters on the basis of her record of public service, and is claiming her right to the nomination on the ground that she knows the needs of the people of her district better than any of her opponents.

The Suffolk districts have several women candidates for nomination on the Republican ticket. In the Second Suffolk, Catherine D. Bell is a candidate in a field of three, from which two will be selected. Edna L. Tilden is assured of the Republican nomination in the Twelfth Suffolk, there being only two candidates, both to be nominated. A similar situation exists in the Fifteenth Suffolk, where Viola M. Alward is one of the two candidates. Other Republican women candidates in the Suffolk or Boston districts are Aurelia C. Gillespie, candidate in the Fourteenth District, where two are to be selected from a field of four; Katherine W. Dowling in the Sixteenth, where two are to be nominated from among seven candidates, and Esther M. Irving in the Twenty-second Suffolk District, where there are eight in the field and three to be selected.

In the Eleventh Bristol District, Mary E. Hyde of Fall River is a candidate in a field of 13, from which three will be nominated. In the Fourteenth Essex District there are two women candidates, Marion C. Burrows and Elizabeth G. Stetson, both of Lynn, in a field of 10, from which three will be nominated. Susan E. Stevens of Malden is a candidate in the Twenty-first Middlesex District in a field of seven, from which three are to be nominated, and M. Sylvia Donaldson of Brockton is seeking one of the two nominations in the Tenth Plymouth District, where there are six aspirants. Amanda L. Peterson of Worcester is conducting an active campaign against two opponents for the single nomination in the Thirteenth Worcester District. There are seven women candidates for the Republican State Committee.

Several Must Contest

On the Democratic side, Abbie May Roland of Nahant is assured of the nomination for the House in the Fourteenth Essex District, there being only three candidates and three to be nominated. Lillian G. Ruddick of Newton is unopposed in the fourth Middlesex, as is Mabel A. Kelly of Hudson in the tenth Middlesex. E. Agnes Blood is out for one of the two nominations in the twenty-fourth Middlesex.

In the Sixth Suffolk, Mary A. Gallagher of Boston faces a more difficult task in contesting for one of three nominations against 11 other candidates. Gladys Gilliam of Winthrop is unopposed in the Twenty-first Suffolk; Susan W. Fitzgerald is one of seven for the three nominations in the Twenty-second Suffolk; Mary White Mullen of Boston is out for one of the three places in a field of 10 in the Twenty-fourth Suffolk; and Mary McGuire is in a field of four for the nomination in the Seventeenth Worcester. There are several women candidates for the Democratic State Committee.

POLICE CHIEFS TO INSPECT RADIO

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—When 300 police chiefs from all over the world convene here next Monday they will inspect the new radio equipment at police headquarters. Installation of the outfit, in the north wing of headquarters began yesterday. An older and less efficient plant will be abandoned.

Bottle Recovered After Long Drift

Traveled 470 Miles in Pacific From February to April

VICTORIA, B. C., Aug. 25 (Special Correspondence)—Capt. Robert Crawford, commander of the Canadian-Australasian liner *Makura*, learns that a bottle which he threw into the sea last February at latitude 21.55, longitude 177.27, was picked up April 22 on the New Hebrides by the Rev. T. Macmillan. The distance traveled by the bottle, on a true course, was 470 miles, or an average of 9.2 miles a day.

Every day Captain Crawford throws out a bottle bearing a scrap of paper on which his ship's name, its position and the date are written. As a result, much valuable information concerning ocean tides has been secured. One bottle thrown into the sea by Captain Crawford was discovered after four years.

ARMY AVIATOR FLIES ACROSS CONTINENT, MAKING NEW RECORD

SAN DIEGO, Sept. 6.—Lieut. James H. Doolittle, army aviator, who began a one-stop flight across the continent at 10:03 p. m. Eastern time, in a specially built *De Havilland* airplane, arrived at Rockwell Field, the army aviation headquarters here, at 5:34 p. m. yesterday.

The actual distance traveled by Lieut. Doolittle to San Diego from Pablo Beach, near Jacksonville, Fla., was roughly computed by army officers here as 2275 miles.

Lieutenant Doolittle flew over eight states. Airmen here said his night flight over the Florida swamps was one of the finest achievements in recent years by a military aviator. The aviator was placed in from *El Centro*, Imperial Valley, by Capt. William M. Randolph and Lieut. C. L. Webber, each piloting a *De Havilland*.

Lieutenant Doolittle required only 22 hours and 31 minutes to complete the 2275-mile trip, and with an hour and 13 minutes taken out at San Antonio for fueling, his actual flying time was 21 hours and 18 minutes, or at the rate of approximately 100 miles an hour, or a mile and two-thirds every minute.

NEW LECTURE COURSE OPEN FOR TEACHERS

BERKELEY, Calif., Aug. 28 (Special Correspondence)—The extension division of the University of California reports an increase of 2000 in its enrollment this year over that of 1921. Persons within the state who took personal instruction in these courses last year numbered 22,402, virtually all of whom attended evening classes which were given in 26 cities and towns in San Francisco had the largest enrollment of evening students with 6889, and Los Angeles came second with 5537.

More than 200 subjects similar to those given in the regular university curriculum were included in the extension courses last year, and 32 new subjects have been added for 1922. Many students take these extension courses for university credits; others for further training in lines of present employment, mainly vocational, while others take up the work merely for the pleasure of adding to their education.

Oil Dripping of Automobile Is Peacock Feather's Rival

Chemists Learn That Iridescent Road Splotches Vary in Color With Minute Difference in Basic Thickness

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Sept. 6.—A film of oil dropped on the pavement by an errant automobile contains the same color values as the highly decorative tail feathers of the peacock, said Dr. Wilder D. Bancroft, of Cornell University, speaking at the general meeting of the American Chemical Society yesterday.

"Everybody has noticed the brilliantly colored patches on the pavements where automobiles have spilled oil," said Dr. Bancroft. "The colors range from red to gold to blue, and are very vivid or metallic. They change with the angle at which one sees them, and they are not due to pigments, since we have a thin film of a nearly colorless oil. These colors are due to the interference of light reflected from the upper and lower surfaces of the film and they depend on the thickness of the film, which averages about one fifty-thousandth of an inch. They are more vivid when oil is spilled on an asphalt pavement than when on a dirt road because there is less disturbing light reflected from the black background.

"The brilliant colors of the tail feathers of the peacock and the apparently self-luminous reds in the throat feathers of the humming bird are not due to pigments. When one looks through a peacock's feathers

CHICAGO REALTORS ADMIT CHILDREN

Lessening Demands Cause Landlords to Modify Former Strict Regulations

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, Sept. 6.—The practice of excluding children from apartments is not so common in Chicago today as it was a year ago, according to the expert in charge of the work of the City Council Committee on High Costs and High Rents. This he said, is an indication that landlords are more anxious to sign leases at tenants' terms than they were a year ago. There are not so many landlords advertising "adults preferred," he said. There are fewer who are holding their apartments for "families with babies."

With the approach of Oct. 1, which is the semi-annual moving day for Chicago, the situation is much different than in other years. Although the supply and demand on the surface may seem to be about the same, landlords are seeking to close their leases earlier and are willing to insert some clauses more favorable to the tenants, and frequently they will make attractive concessions to sign up at once, according to the City Council expert.

There are about as many "for rent" signs posted on the front doors of Chicago apartment buildings as there has been the past few years. There are about as many apartment seekers. The demand, however, is for a cheaper apartment. Families which a few years ago accepted without protest an increase in rent or sought more expensive apartments now are striving to find something at a lower rent, the city expert said.

A few years ago the prospective tenant wanted something more attractive and did not mind spending from \$5 to \$25 a month more to get it, he said. They allowed the landlords to mount up the rents. Today they are trying to find something at a lower rent. They do not have to move from their present quarters. He said that it is not an uncommon thing for apartments advertised for rent to be inspected by 50 or more house hunters daily. Those which rent for more reasonable figures, he said, are taken quickly.

EXTENSION DIVISION HAS BIG ENROLLMENT

BERKELEY, Calif., Aug. 28 (Special Correspondence)—The extension division of the University of California reports an increase of 2000 in its enrollment this year over that of 1921. Persons within the state who took personal instruction in these courses last year numbered 22,402, virtually all of whom attended evening classes which were given in 26 cities and towns in San Francisco had the largest enrollment of evening students with 6889, and Los Angeles came second with 5537.

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LARGE FLYING CLASS IN UNITED STATES

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Sept. 6—Approximately 500 persons are being taught to fly at the score or more of flying schools located in various parts of the United States, according to reports compiled by the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce. Among the leading places in civilian flying instruction are New York, Chicago, Dayton, O. San Francisco, Cal., and points in Missouri, Oklahoma, and Texas. Four thousand inquiries have been received this summer at Dayton from civilians who are desirous of learning the requirements and cost of instruction in flight.

ELIMINATION OF DRY LAW RIDICULE URGED

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 5—A resolution asking Will Hays, head of the motion picture industry, to eliminate all films which ridicule the Eighteenth Amendment was passed yesterday in the closing session of the twenty-seventh annual New England Convention of the Eastern Scandinavian Grand Lodge, International Order of Good Templars.

Halmar Nordstrom of Worcester was elected grand chief templar. The next convention will be held in Quincy, Mass.

Geographers Deride Custom of Referring to Boston as "Hub"

Sticklers for Accuracy Find Spokes of United States Should Radiate From Northern Kansas

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5—Boston, Massachusetts, so far as the United States Geological Survey is concerned, has no standing at all as a "Hub," although it long has been referred to popularly as "The Hub." The survey ranks it at the bottom of the list of hubs, or centers.

For the geological survey thinks that a city is a hub only when it is the center of the land, geographically speaking, and points the finger of scorn at the Massachusetts city for not even being the center of the State of which it happens to be the capital.

Even Washington, the Nation's capital, is wrongly situated, from the geographer's point of view, and should be at least a thousand miles inland from its present site better to approach the geographical center of the country. St. Louis, Denver, and other cities have been mentioned at various times as more fitting sites for the center of government.

APPLE IS LARGE AS CANTALOUP

EASTON, Md., Sept. 6 (Special)—The subsidy of a local packing and provision company has an apple orchard of 24,000 trees near here. The fruit, Spokane Beauty, is of exceptional size. Some of the apples weigh 1½ pounds and are as large as a cantaloupe.

DR. ABERNETHY HONORED ABROAD

Mr. Harding's Pastor Returns With Title "Court Preacher"

NEW YORK, Sept. 6—The Rev. Dr. William Abernethy, pastor of Calvary Baptist Church, Washington, D. C., where President Harding worshipped, returned yesterday from a trip to Europe with the honorary title of "Court Preacher" to people of Estonia and Latvia.

"We had a novel reception in Estonia and Latvia," he said, in explaining how he acquired the title, "for we arrived just after the news had come that the United States had recognized these little republics. As we happened to be the only Americans that were there just then, they staged a military procession for our benefit and I was dubbed 'court preacher' when they learned that President Harding was a parishioner at the Calvary Baptist Church.

Dr. Abernethy was accompanied by William T. Sheppard of Boston, member of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Baptist Church; the Rev. Dr. Ceter Heim Jones, pastor of the First Baptist Church, Philadelphia, and the Rev. Dr. Frederick E. Taylor, president of the Northern Baptist Convention, of Indianapolis.

The trip abroad, Dr. Abernethy said, was "to cheer up the war-born Baptists of Europe."

The Pay Envelope Goes Home Now

Not one of all this country's millions of pay envelopes goes over the bar of the corner saloon today. Money that men spent for liquor a few years ago now buys comforts and conveniences for their homes, the little luxuries of life for their wives, education for their children.

And because sober men earn more plentifully and spend more wisely, there is often a surplus left over, for the savings bank, some good bonds, or a piece of real estate.

Prohibition, which took the pay envelopes away from the saloons, is now being attacked by a strongly-organized and heavily-financed group of men who want to resume the manufacture and sale of liquor under the protection of the law. As an opening wedge, the sale of "Beer and Light Wines" is to be legalized, if these interests can have their way.

The "wets" have forty organizations at work, in a nation-wide campaign, the object of which is to elect to Congress and to state and city offices men opposed to the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Act.

You can learn how the forces opposed to Prohibition are operating, in all parts of the country, by reading the articles now appearing daily in The Christian Science Monitor.

If your newsdealer cannot supply you with the Monitor, send in your subscription on the coupon below. Please note our offer of a special **TWO WEEKS TRIAL SUBSCRIPTION** for Twenty Cents.

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This advertisement will be published Tuesday, Sept. 12, in the Boston Post, New York Times, Cleveland Plain Dealer, Chicago Tribune, Minneapolis Journal, Kansas City Star, San Francisco Chronicle and Los Angeles Times. This is the sixth in a series of advertisements telling of the Monitor's daily articles dealing with the nation-wide campaign of the interests opposed to Prohibition. Those desiring to co-operate with this activity are invited to address Circulation Department, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston 17, Mass.

THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

Why Miss Jeanne Gordon Is Studying in Europe

Special Correspondence

New York, Aug. 30

MISS JEANNE GORDON, one of the younger Metropolitan Opera contraltos who are pressing forward to recognition, has been studying this summer in Germany and France. She returns to the United States in October to go on a short concert tour in the region of which Chicago is the center, and to appear in "Carmen" and "Trovatore" with an opera company that is to be organized in Houston, Texas. She will be back in New York in November, to begin her duties at the Metropolitan Opera House.

From her letters to business representatives here, it may be gathered that she has accomplished what she started out for when she left last May for Europe. Her principal desire was to perfect herself in the interpretation of certain German songs and to take up the study of some of the contralto roles of Wagner. Therefore she spent the first part of her time in Munich, taking lessons, by arrangement made long beforehand, with two well-known masters of that city. She hoped, after concluding her study in Munich, to be able to go to Italy and take instruction of one of the many distinguished teachers there in vocal technique. But she had nothing definitely arranged in that direction before going from home, and it seems she preferred spending the second half of her time in France, continuing studies which she began with Parisian teachers a year ago.

Prepares Far Ahead

Concerning the problem of vocal training for an American artist, Miss Gordon once said: "Better teachers are to be found nowhere in the world than those in the United States. But what of that? No matter how well I do on my American education, I shall be looked down on by German visiting artists because I have not the same schooling they have. Moreover, my American friends, the moment I attempt to sing German songs or to appear in German opera, will remind me that I have not studied in Germany. So, to overcome all objections, I am going to study German music at the source."

Her purpose, as she outlined it at the close of last season, was to prepare for performance, with the help of one of her Munich masters, songs of Schubert, Schumann, Brahms and Strauss. Not that she expected to present them in the German language on her autumn concert tour in the west, for she did not believe that language would be generally welcomed in the American recital field the coming season. Her intention was to get them ready to produce in the original texts in the season of 1923-24. "I prepare my songs, you know," said she, "two years ahead. I get up my opera roles two years ahead also."

Must Know Wagner

Speaking at that time of Wagner, "A singer must know him," she declared, "just as an actor must know Shakespeare. Whom can we build on in opera but Wagner? Not so confidently on Verdi as on him, I am sure. For mastery of a Wagnerian role gives you a voice which that of no Verdi's rôle gives. Take, in the way of comparison, the part of Brangäne in 'Tristan and Isolde' and that of Azucena in 'Trovatore.' Certainly Brangäne represents a school of greater aim than Azucena; and certainly, too, she stands symbolically for something more important than Azucena."

In point of vocal classification, Miss Gordon may be described as a rather high mezzo-soprano. She is careful, however, to avoid attempting opera parts that are written high, on the ground that her voice is not yet completely prepared for them. As for the question of acting in opera, she has a strong predilection for French methods and style. This shows in her aligning herself with those artists who have done away with exaggerated gesturing and conventional posturing. French stage people have what she calls a good "line." That is to say, they are taught to bear in mind how they look from the audience; and consequently they make a good picture when they sit or stand or move. As she summed up the matter the day she talked about it, "If you have a good 'line,' everything you express comes through well."

W. P. T.

Music and the Spoken Word

MANCHESTER, Eng., Aug. 25 (Special Correspondence)—At the season of the year when the musical tide in the English provinces is at the ebb, the only music to be heard in Manchester is that of the Tuesday midday concerts, which pursue their uninterrupted way regardless of the dog-days and of the fact that nearly all the Manchester professional musicians are making holiday, or playing in the seaside orchestras. The quality of the music provided and the size of the audiences alike demonstrate that even in August a good many people, both professional and others, remain in town.

Mr. Eller, the director of the concerts, usually manages to give his public some interesting novelty on these annual occasions, and this year he fished up from the limbo of half-forgotten things Schumann's music to two old German ballads, "Fair Hedwig" and "The Heather Youth," and Shelley's delightful poem "The Pugilists." The reciter's part was taken by Miss Amy Buxton Nowell, with Eric Fogg, the young composer, at the piano. It will always be a disputed point whether the combination of music and the spoken word can be made entirely satisfactory in spite of the expressed belief of Schumann and the later experiments of Sain-Saëns, Richard Strauss, Elgar, and other famous composers. Those who have heard Marie Brema or her daughter Tita Brand recite "La Flâneuse du Timbaler" or "Sing, Belgians, Sing" The contest closes Sept. 15. J. P.

may have no misgivings in the matter; but these require exceptional gifts both of diction and temperament to make the perfect fusion between the words and the music. There can be no question of the beauty of Schumann's music, or of the effectiveness of that of Saint-Saëns as illustrative of the poems as declaimed by Miss Nowell, or indeed of the imaginative and sympathetic quality of her voice and expression. Greater freedom and a touch of fire might have added what was needed to make a perfect blend and to bring conviction to the doubters. All the same, the experiment was well worth making and the efforts of the two artists were warmly appreciated. S. W.

Syracuse Symphony Plans

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Aug. 26 (Special Correspondence)—The second Syracuse Symphony Orchestra session at Keith's Theater begins Oct. 7. A good season is indicated by the demand for seats. Dr. William H. Berwald of Syracuse University, is director of the orchestra.

The orchestra this year will contain 75 musicians. There will be added an English horn, a double bass and several first violins. Last year there were 65 members.

Season tickets have been placed on sale, 1000 seats having been reserved at a nominal price in order to allow people of small income to have the opportunity of hearing the best music. The plan is to furnish standard music to the public at noon hours, when the employed people can take advantage of the concerts. A special concert will be given after the regular season to raise funds for a library for the orchestra.

Concerts for children will be given on alternate weeks at the same theater from 11 to 12 o'clock in the mornings. The various instruments used in the orchestra will be explained.

"Talking Movies"—Are They Wanted?

New York, Aug. 31

Special Correspondence

DOES the public want "talking movies"? That is a question which, strangely enough, has never before been asked. But it seems safe to assume that the public is more interested in the betterment of pictures as they are than in exploits which will bring about a synchronization of human voices and actions.

Every once in so often the public is told that some inventor usually in Europe, has perfected the contrivance. The public is only mildly interested, and turns again to the advertisements telling of new pictures being made in the old way.

It is interesting to note what Charles Chaplin has to say in his book "My Trip Abroad" about the matter. He reports a conversation he had in England with St. John Ervine, who is much interested in "talking movies." Chaplin explains that the voice is an unnecessary adjunct, and "spoils the art as much as painting spoils statuary. I would as soon, he writes, "rouge marble cheeks. Pictures are pantomime art. We might as well have the stage. There would be nothing left to the imagination."

It may be argued that Chaplin, being a master of pantomime, is a bit prejudiced. But we think he has gone to the root of the matter. Pictures are made to appeal to the eye, and, through it, to the inner eye, the imagination. Cumbersome subtitles often presuppose a lack of imagination in motion picture audiences, and in nearly every case where they are abundant and unnecessarily explanatory, the pictures which they are meant to adorn are wearying and uninteresting. How much more interesting would they be were each action accompanied by the human voice speaking to explain pantomime? Interest in the achievement would carry them for a time, but the pictures, as a mode of dramatic expression, would not be permanently benefited.

As the motion picture art develops, men and women with a keen sense of dramatic values and a perception of beauty will inevitably be attracted to it. Pictures will result which will make such a powerful appeal to the imagination that the human voice will not be needed.

One of the most interesting pictures of the year, and one that made perhaps the most wonderful appeal to the imagination, was Capt. Flaherty's "Nanook of the North." No subtleties were needed in this picture to explain the grim struggle for existence waged by the Eskimo. No addition of the human voice was necessary to explain the bravery, the stolid courage of the man who wrested his food and shelter from the elements of the North. In this picture, as in a few others, the old copybook maxim "Actions speak louder than words, time-worn and frayed as it is" tells the literal truth. When Nanook faced the blizzard, seeking shelter for himself and his family, his face showed his determination to fight and conquer the blizzard. The flung back head, the gleaming eyes and the quiet courage in his walk told the story far better than if his voice, cleverly synchronized to his action, had said in Eskimo language or its English equivalent, "I must fight this storm and conquer."

Educationally, talking pictures may be a great achievement. Dramatically speaking, they seem to have no place in the march of the industry.

Hugo Ballin, who is ever to be depended upon for originality where motion pictures are concerned, will leave the subject of his next photoplay to the public. Anyone interested in the filming of a certain picture is invited to let him know at his office, Times Building, New York City. The story which receives the largest number of votes will be done by him, says Ballin.

The contest closes Sept. 15. J. P.



Miss Jeanne Gordon

National Gallery at Melbourne Acquiring Valuable Collection

London, Aug. 15

Special Correspondence

THE National Gallery of Victoria, Melbourne, is fast acquiring an interesting and valuable collection. Frank Rinder during the last season was very active in London on its behalf. He has purchased some fine pictures; and now comes the news that the Société Française de Reproductions de Manuscrits et Peintures is engaged on the reproduction of a lovely little illuminated manuscript of the thirteenth century destined for Melbourne. Apart from the exquisite workmanship of the lettering and illumination, the volume is extremely interesting on account of three portraits and several coats of arms which have been revealed from underneath crude red and gold decorations of a later date. The evidence points to Joffroy d'Aspremont and his wife Isabelle de Klevring as the original owners. Walter Cramer, physician to Henry VIII, owned it, he adding to it several portraits of himself and his wife. After 1915 when it was sold at the Sidney sale these added portions were removed and the original part of the manuscript was sold at Christie's in March of this year to Mr. Rinder for Melbourne.

Blamire Young's Water Colors If Melbourne is thus to the fore in acquiring treasures of the past she is not blind to the fine work of the present. For it was this gallery which turned the tide in the fortune of Blamire Young by purchasing in 1911 one of his water-color drawings for 100 guineas. Until that moment Blamire Young had a chequered career. He is an Englishman by birth although he first practised water-color drawing in Australia, the country of his adoption and he is usually considered an Australian artist. He was 23 years of age in 1888 when he emigrated. He built an ambitious studio in which Phil May used to work on his "Bulletin" cartoons. In return for this Blamire Young received his first expert tuition. He was attracted to posters and met James Pryde and William Nicholson when they, under the name of the Beggarstaff Brothers, were doing so much to raise the level of advertising. He steadily came under their influence, taking it with him back to Australia after a short visit to England. But not until he was 50 years of age did Mr. Young produce the water colors in that fresh style of his so baffling to the critic. He has no regard whatever for schools or traditions. The work is just done and defiantly contradicts most of the formulae for picture making. Yet it is among the most important in the water-color world of our day.

After visiting Tasmania in 1912, Blamire Young returned to England. In the Royal Academy of 1920 his "The Shadow of Hunger" won the full recognition so brilliant a piece of work deserves. Although his life has been a bitter struggle, he has now safely arrived in the haven of success. Many collectors in the United States and on the Continent place the name of Blamire Young at the top of the list of contemporary water-color painters whose work they seek.

The most important example yet seen in England of Chinese carved lacquer has recently been acquired by the Victoria and Albert Museum. It is a throne of the Chinese Emperor Chien Lung, formerly in the Palace of Nan Hsien near Peking and one of a pair. The chair is executed throughout in red lacquer, the central panel of the back having a rebus, "Peace in the North." There are no exact records of the origin of lacquer, China. It is a material used, after straining through cloth, exactly as nature produces it. Obtained from the tree Rhus Vernicifera, allied to the American Ivy, much in the same

way as rubber is from the rubber plant, lacquer is a viscous even-flowing liquid. It can only be colored by a few colors but these are extremely rich and with the use of metals gold and silver has given the Chinese and Japanese artist a comprehensive palette for the production of works of extreme beauty.

At Kew Gardens there is a very fine collection of all the materials and brushes used and of processes and results obtained.

It has been used in Great Britain on railway engines with much success, for it is impervious to water and heat. It is a peculiar material, for it dries in wet chambers. The patience and long labor required to produce its beautiful surface does not recommend it to Europeans and while making experiments with it several years ago I found it a vicious material to deal with while the Japanese, I met could handle it with impunity.

I may point out here that the so-called Queen Anne lacquer furniture which fetches such high prices today, is not really lacquer. It is merely a varnished product in the Chinese manner." Chinese lacquer is divided into two classes, carved and painted. Carved lacquer was made chiefly at Peking, but nothing of any artistic merit has been produced since the time of Chien Lung. This carved lacquer was made by several layers placed one on the top of the other with different contours more or less following a design. Since each coat had to dry thoroughly before the next was put on a large piece of work often took as long as four years to complete. The carver with great dexterity and precision, when the several coats were quite hard, then cut with gauge and chisel the most delicate material to deal with while the Japanese, I met could handle it with impunity.

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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

HEAVIER WOOL
BUYING BY THE
MILLS EVIDENTStrong Position of Fine Grade
Reflected in London Auction Sales

A better feeling pervades the wool market. Buying on the part of the mills in the last few days has been noticeably heavier than is usual at the end of August and business has been sufficiently well distributed through the wool trade so that the attitude of the dealers is considerably firmer even on the fine wools on which there was a slightly easier tendency only a few days ago.

Evidently the tide has turned and the statistical position of the market is beginning to assert itself more strongly. For some time the market has been more or less stationary, any decline of moment having been checked by the belief that the wool supply was limited and that another heavyweight season would see the mills rather hard put to it to secure adequate supplies to meet the demand.

The single exception to this rule has been until recently a disposition to shade prices slightly on fine wools because of the disparity in values which has existed between the foreign fine wools in bond and the domestic free fine wool, taking as a basis of figuring the proposed 33 cents a pound, scoured content rate, in the tariff bill which has just been passed by the Senate.

Shortage of Fine Wools

The conviction, however, that fine wools are likely to be especially limited in supply during the next year, has caused a reaction in these wools, and this conviction has been strengthened latterly by the pronouncement of Sir Arthur Goldfinch, head of the British-Australian Wool Realization Association, who declares that a marked shortage of fine wools is bound to occur throughout the world during the next 12 months. Meanwhile, there is unlikely to be any decline in crossbreds, even of the lower grades, since the Wool Realization Association intends to hold firmly its present stocks of about 1,218,000 bales of crossbred wools, which are mostly of the medium to lower grades.

The strong position of fine wools was reflected in the opening prices at the London Colonial wool auctions on Monday, when shafly West Australian merinos of the types most sought by Bradford toppers advanced 7½ per cent, compared with the closing rates of the previous series, while short, fine, continental styled merinos advanced 5 per cent. This advance in London has been forecast in Bradford during the last six weeks or two months, when merino tops have advanced from about 51d. for September delivery to 56d. and even 58d. for warp descriptions for December delivery. Fine crossbreds, both greasy and scoured, as well as sliped wools, also showed an advance of about 5 per cent, while the lower grades were unchanged. Low crossbreds are more or less affected by the situation in Germany and on account of the financial situation there, which is occasioning more or less worry to Yorkshire spinners, instructions have been given to delay certain shipments of yarn to Germany.

Liverpool Sales

The Liverpool East India sales last week showed progressive strength. The American carpet mill buyers were in attendance very generally and showed marked interest in the offerings of the medium descriptions which are especially useful for carpet purposes. The selection of best white and tinged wools which are usually imported to this country for clothing purposes was very limited and comparatively little wool of this type was bought; in fact one offer at 24d. for the very best Jorlas bought only a few bales. Some good Jorlas were taken at 23½d. and best white Vicaneres brought up to 21½d. There will be offered some 15,000 bales more today, tomorrow and Friday of this week.

The Australian season is scheduled to open in Adelaide on Sept. 22, when there will be offered 25,000 bales. Offerings for the first half of the season up to the Christmas holidays have been scheduled as follows: September, 105,000 bales; October, 232,000 bales; November, 259,000 bales; December, 209,000 bales. The B. A. W. R. A. offered to take over the Australian clip of crossbred wools grading 50s and below for the sake of stabilizing values on a minimum price basis with the understanding that the Australian growers would share in any profits. This plan has been turned down by the Australian trade, however, who expect to be able to control prices by a system of regulating their own offerings.

Mill Buying Greatest

The mill situation is improved considerably by a fairly good response on the part of the buyers of cloth for the light-weight season and while at the moment there is a slight pause in the operations in the goods centers, it is not doubted that the buyers will continue to support the market readily enough, in view of their initial purchases and the well-known short supply of raw materials both here and abroad, when taken in conjunction with an impending high tariff.

The mills in Lawrence, which have been affected by strikers are now all in operation and will consume fairly considerable weights of wool, so that wool consumption which has been very close to 40,000,000 pounds a month for several months past, doubtless will now show some increase.

Sales of fine Ohio delaines have been made at 54 and 55 cents while half-blood combing has been sold at 50 and 51 cents; three-eighths at 46 and 47 and quarter-blood combing at 42 and 43 cents. A large line of Ohio delaines and of territory fine and fine medium staple wools was sold last week, the latter presumably at a basis equivalent to about \$1.30 for fine (64s) 29 in the previous year.

staple selected. The demand centers more especially on three-eighths (56s) both greasy and scoured and scoured B supers have been sold at 57 cents to a fair extent for lambs' wools, while eastern scoured A supers have been sold at about \$1 and fine As at \$1.10 to \$1.15.

PROSPERITY HERE
NOW, SAYS HEAD
OF BIG RAILROAD

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 5.—"There is no longer need for speculating when prosperity will return—it is here," says R. Budd, president of the Great Northern road. Other business leaders are equally optimistic, although prices of some farm products are considered too low, and a coal shortage is imminent, despite special efforts to rush shipments. Conditions in the northwest are sound, with prosperity at hand, but no boom, business leaders emphasize.

Pointing to railroad traffic as an index of business, President Budd says: "On the Great Northern, products of agriculture, mines, and forests constitute about 80 per cent of traffic. All these commodities show a large increase, the aggregate on this road being 70 per cent over last year and 15 per cent over five-year average in carloads handled. July showed a larger volume than a year ago, and August a still larger increase.

"Car shortages are likely this coming autumn, with some delay in moving products to market. Shopmen's strike is partly responsible, because forces at work June 30, if continued and augmented, would have placed in service many bad order cars. The season is near when all equipment will be needed; even if the strike should end at once, the 60 days lost cannot be recovered.

"Traffic of the northwest is highly seasonal, and during later months of the year some car shortage is normal."

DANISH BANK'S
NOTE ISSUE GROWTH
IN EIGHT YEARS

Special from Monitor Bureau

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 25.—At the end of July the National Bank's issue of notes was 446,000,000 kroner, compared with 155,000,000 kroner on the similar date in 1914. On the other hand deposits in banks and savings banks had increased from 1,745,000,000 kroner eight years ago to 5,306,000,000 kroner on July 31, 1922, the latter figure, however, showing a decrease of about 470,000,000 kroner compared with the corresponding figure for 1921.

The circulation of notes, also shows a decrease compared with 1921 when on March 31 it reached 517,000,000 kroner. The total balance of all Danish banks on July 31, 1922 was 4,542,662,132 kroner, of which 2,869,706,336 kroner came upon the four leading Copenhagen banks.

SECURITIES ARE
SOLD AT AUCTION

Wise, Hobbs & Arnold of Boston today sold the following securities at public auction:

13 Soc-Lowell Shops com. 1494. 148½
7 Brookside Mills 201, up 51.
10 Plymouth Cordage 1834, up 34.
5 Fisk Rubber first pf 65½, up 1.
25 Boston Terminal Refg pf 1014.
20 Boston Pier or Long Wharf 146¾,
up 5%.

1 Boston Belting Corp. pf 24%.
1 Haverhill Gas Light 80, unchanged.
200 Lawrence Knitting \$2825 for lot.

R. L. Day & Co. sold the following:

5 Beacon Trust Co. 269, unchanged.
7 Bay State Nat. Bank of Lawrence
7 Bay State National Bank of Law-
rence (Mass.) 175, off 10.

7 Continental Mills 145, off 5.

5 York Mfg. 205, up 2.

48 Everett Mills 180%, off 9%.

90 Merrimack Mfg. common 92%, off 3%.

1 Bates Mfg. 273, up 12%.

2 West Point Mfg. 120, unchanged.

2 Lowell (Mass.) Bleachery 160, up 14%.

16 Essex Company 180, up 4%.

1 Boston Atheneum 550, unchanged.

3 Cambridge Gas Light 105, off 1%.

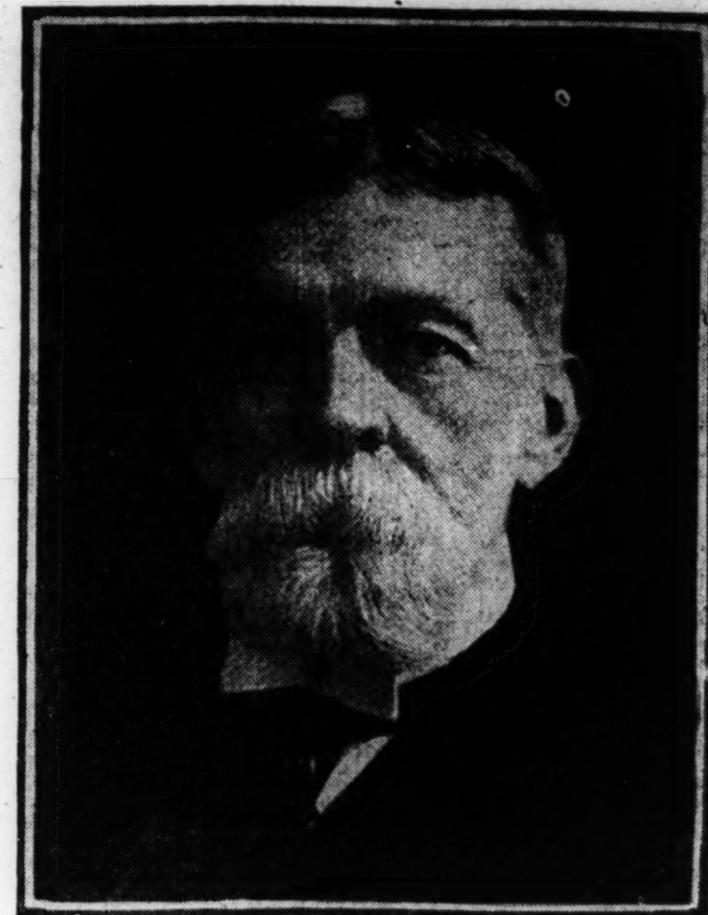
10 Royal Weaving 147.

33 Lawrence Gas 104, off 2%.

3 Hood Rubber pf 100%, off 4%.

20 Nashawena rights 3%.

Among his many philanthropies are large contributions to the endowment funds of Harvard, Princeton, and the University of Cincinnati.



Charles Phelps Taft

CHARLES PHELPS TAFT spends much time at his business offices when in Cincinnati, directing the extensive interests which require his leadership. Most inspiring is the fact that a large portion of his energies are devoted to civic and cultural activities. He has made hobbies of such things as the Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra, which he assisted his wife in establishing, and whose deficits he has paid cheerfully for many years; the Cincinnati Art Museum, of which he is president; the May Festival Association; the zoological garden; the publishing of The Cincinnati Times-Star, which has been less of a money-making venture for him than a labor of love; and his famous art collection.

Mr. Taft received his early education in the public schools of Cincinnati, and Phillips Andover Academy. He entered Yale University in 1886, receiving his B. A. degree in 1884, and his M. A. in 1887. He studied law at Columbia Law School, receiving the Bachelor of Laws degree there in 1886. Subsequently he spent three years abroad, studying one winter in Heidelberg University, where he received the quite unusual degree of Juris Utrisque Doctor, and another winter in the Sorbonne in Paris. Thence he went to Italy for three months, and subsequently visited and studied in England and Scotland.

On his return home he practiced law with Gen. Edward F. Noyes until the latter became Governor of Ohio, two years later, and Mr. Taft became a member of the State Legislature. Then he engaged in law practice with his father, Judge Alphonso Taft, a famous man in his day, and his brother, Peter Taft. In 1895 he was elected to Congress on the Republican ticket. Later he was urged to run for the vice-presidency of the United States on a ticket with Thomas B. Reed, in opposition to the ticket headed by William McKinley, but he refused. He was president of the electoral college in 1905, which cast its vote for Theodore Roosevelt. In 1908 he was again a presidential elector and had the pleasure of casting his ballot for his brother, William Howard Taft, the former President, and now Chief Justice in the United States Supreme Court.

Mr. Taft's newspaper connection began in 1879 when, in association with his father-in-law, David Sinton, he acquired the Cincinnati Times. A year later they acquired The Cincinnati Star and merged the two into what is now The Times-Star. He has the distinction of having been the first newspaper publisher to propose the installation of leased wire service for the collection and distribution of news; and he also was the first to install such service.

A few of the enterprises which Mr. Taft heads are the 80,000-acre Taft ranch in San Patricio and Aransas Counties, Tex., famous for its fine cattle and cotton production; hotels in New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, and other large cities; office buildings in Cincinnati and Chicago; the Cincinnati Street Railway Company; the Cincinnati Gas & Electric Company, and the Dixie Terminal Building, Cincinnati. He is a director in the Columbia Gas & Electric Company, the Cincinnati & Suburban Bell Telephone Company, the Citizens' National Bank, Cincinnati; department stores in Chicago and Cincinnati. For some years he was the owner of the Chicago baseball team of the National League.

Among his many philanthropies are large contributions to the endowment funds of Harvard, Princeton, and the University of Cincinnati.

HARDWARE TRADE
IS INCREASING

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—In its weekly market summary Hardware Age will say tomorrow: Price advances featured the markets last week. There are many jobbers and manufacturers who believe that every indication points to a runaway market in steel products. It is pointed out, however, that this can only be a temporary condition because of the fact that basic undercurrents in the market are working toward a lower level.

The volume of business is increasing. Demands for staples are becoming more vigorous. Shortages are more apparent. Prices generally are moving upward. Collections are slightly improved. The possibilities of freight congestion this fall are being taken into consideration by both retailers and jobbers, and larger orders are said to be the result.

EASTERN MFG. CO.

EARNINGS GAIN

The Eastern Manufacturing Co. has since the middle of July been feeling, in no unmistakable manner, the improvement in the pulp and paper business, which has been reflected in the profit and loss statement for the period ended Aug. 12.

Incoming orders indicate that satisfactory profits will accrue for the balance of the year. Pulp shipments have been climbing, and for the last few weeks orders for paper have been in excess of the normal output.

Contracts have been closed for the installation of equipment to burn oil and a contract made for oil on a basis which will show lower fuel costs than were obtained from coal previous to the advance in price due to the strike.

BELGIAN CONGO

TO GROW COTTON

Belgium plans to develop cotton growing in the Belgian Congo extensively, according to W. A. Mees, an agricultural engineer of Brussels, who is studying cotton in Texas preparatory to establishing the first cotton-breeding station in Belgium's African possession.

He says much of the Belgian Congo, the area of which exceeds 900,000 square miles, is ideally adapted to the production of cotton. Belgium is interested in supplying her mills, which are handicapped by the present price of cotton.

CANADIAN LOCOMOTIVE COMPANY

MONTREAL, Sept. 6.—The Canadian Locomotive Company for the year ended June 30, 1922, shows an operating loss of \$191,351, after taxes, compared with profits of \$82,091 in the preceding year. After providing for interest, dividends and other items, there was a deficit of \$46,293, compared with a surplus of \$346,291 in the previous year.

KENYA FINDS
STATE FINANCE
HARD PROBLEMDrastic Reductions in Public
Expenses Found Necessary
to Meet Conditions

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 5.—The Black Diamond says: Bituminous conditions are much improved. The market tone in general is much more cheerful and supply decidedly more plentiful. The week's production increased over 1,000,000 tons. Despite declines in prices in fields that worked during the strike, there is much dissatisfaction over prices, mainly in regions where mines have just reopened and reductions were expected, instead of \$1 to \$2 advance over last spring. Cries of profiteering in the daily press inspire in domestic consumers the forlorn hope that cheaper coal may be had prior to cold weather.

Apart from the domestic trade, conditions here begin to approach normal. Practically all Illinois mines are producing, the State averaging about 55 per cent of capacity and all larger companies have orders for every ton they can produce until April.

Steam coal demand has been decidedly keen. Retail dealers' commitments, while less than expected, bulk fairly large. Screenings range from \$4.25 to \$4.75, mine run \$4.50 to \$4.75, prepared sizes \$5 to \$5.15. Where contracts cover 19 months screenings go at \$3.50. Having no instructions from Washington, operators quote prices they deem fit. Indiana mines are rapidly getting back, and ship considerable to Chicago at about the Illinois prices.

Embargoes have shut out smokeless. Conditions in the northwest are daily becoming more acute because of the delay in moving coal allotted under priority orders. Receipts are three allotments behind. Six cargoes arriving last week greatly relieved the industries.

The anthracite situation continues grave, and every influence is being brought to assure adequate supply when mining is resumed.

LANDMANSBANK
DIRECTORATE GAINS
A NEW MEMBER

Special from Monitor Bureau

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 25.—Great importance is being attached to the doing of and unprecedented heavy losses incurred by Denmark's largest bank, the Landmansbank. Much criticism has been leveled at the management, but general satisfaction has been caused by the announcement that the respected and popular chairman of the Copenhagen Chamber of Commerce and Guild of Merchants, Mr. Ernest Meyer, has been prevailed upon to join the directorate of the Landmansbank. In doing this he gives up his partnership in the firm of Beckett & Meyer, which his father is carrying on.

Whether he will resign the chairmanship of the Copenhagen Chamber of Commerce is a question.

Mr. Harlaff, director of the bank, has desired to retire after 50 years' service, and Mr. Chr. Sonne, a well-known and much respected farmer, has joined the bank in connection with its mortgage department. These changes are considered to forecast a more cautious course for the future during the last few years.

BANKS CONTINUE
TO BUY SECURITIES

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—That the bull market has much further to go is indicated by the fact that banks continue to accumulate securities. Figures compiled from statements of 800 leading banks show that, for the week ended Aug. 23, they increased their investments owned by \$16,433,000. Since Jan. 4 these same banks have increased investments \$984,323,000. These 800 banks include the country's largest banks, and their officers are necessarily highly specialized. They are informed of every move that might affect the value of securities, and the fact that they continue to accumulate gives some idea of the buying power behind this market.

Many expect bank buying of securities to continue all the present year. The fact that they are practically out of debt to the federal reserve banks leaves no other investment outlet for surplus funds.

Contrary to popular belief, commercial loans show no indication of expansion. It is true, that the agricultural sections are using more bank credit, but the non-agricultural sections are using less, thus completely offsetting the demand for crop-moving funds.

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS

August business on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas was the largest this year for the system, having moved 137,217 loaded cars, nearly 19,000 above July and 5,000 ahead of the year previous month.

The revenue tally for August was 4,428 cars for August, compared with 3,336 for July. Receiver Schaff says the road entered September with much better traffic conditions than at the first of August.

The colonists returned disgruntled.

Despite its troubles, financial and otherwise, it may safely be predicted that Kenya with its 248,800 square miles

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

MORE THAN FIFTY POINTS ADVANCE FOR MANY STOCKS

Rise in Various Individual Issues Since the Laws of 1921

The advance in individual stocks during the present bull movement is perhaps little realized by the mere followers of averages. The upward swing has been in progress for more than a year, during which period, calling the 1921 lows the starting point, the Dow-Jones railroad average has advanced 26.55 points, the industrials 37.39 points and the coppers 13.25 points. The war highs and subsequent lows showed spreads as follows: Railroads 41.51 points, industrials 44.20 points and coppers 34.31 points. Thus the rails in the present bull market have still 15 points to go to equal the advance in the previous upward movement, the coppers 21 points and the industrials only 7 points.

Some students of the market think that the railroad average will cross the industrial before the culmination of the bull movement. Below is appended a list of stocks which have made gains of more than 50 points from their 1921 lows, but which, it will be noted, do not include a single rail or copper stock:

High for week ended

	1921 Sept. 2, Fis. Low	1922 adv.
Allied Chemical	54	154
American Ice	42	77
Amer Car & Fdy.	1154	1875
Amer Locomotive	734	1234
Amer Radiator	664	1204
Baldwin Locomotive	624	1304
Bklyn Union Gas.	51	1224
Burns Bros. A.	814	138
Columbus Gas & Elec.	52	1084
Continental Gas	74	874
Consolidated Gas	774	1404
Corn Products	59	120
Elec Storage Battery	92	132
Famous Players	444	1014
General Electric	1094	185
Gulf States Steel	25	864
Laclede Gas	40	944
Mexican Petroleum	844	1994
National Gt. Circuit	654	1314
Otis Elevator	87	161
Peoples Gas	334	944
Stand. Oil New Jersey	1244	1864
United Fruit	954	1584
Woolworth	105	182

* Actual quotation 48—equal to 1921 basis.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

Call L. New York	Boston	New York
Renewal rate	4%	4%
Outside com'l paper	44/4%	44/4%
Year money	44/4%	44/4%
Customers' com'l. ins.	44/4%	44/4%
Individ. c. ins. lns.	5/5%	5/5%
Today Yest'day		
Bar silver in New York	70c	70c
Silver in London	44/4d	44/4d
Mexican dollars	55/4c	55/4c
Bar gold in London	92/2d	92/2d
Canadian ex. dim. (%)	1-32	1-32
Domestic bar silver	99/4c	99/4c

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 federal reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote discount rates as follows:

PC.	PC.	PC.	
Boston	4	Chicago	44
New York	4	St. Louis	44
Philadelphia	64/4	Kansas City	44
Cleveland	44	Minneapolis	44
Richmond	44	Dallas	44
Atlanta	44	San Francisco	44
Amsterdam	4	London	44
Athens	44	Madrid	54
Berlin	7	Paris	44
Bombay	44	Prague	5
Brussels	44	Rome	54
Bucharest	6	Sofia	64
Calcutta	44	Stockholm	44
Christiansia	5	Swiss Bank	34
Copenhagen	5	Tokyo	44
Helsingfors	5	Venna	7
Lisbon	7	Warsaw	7

Clearing House Figures

Boston New York
Exchanges 46,000,000 \$783,800,000
Year ago today 45,295,727

Balances 2,000,000 68,900,000

Year ago today 1,970,273

F. R. bank credit 11,774,788 40,300,000

Acceptance Market

Spot, Boston delivery.
Prime Eligible Banks—
60/90 days 34/4%
30/60 days 34/4%
Under 30 days 34/4%
Eligible Private Banks—
60/90 days 34/4%
30/60 days 34/4%
Under 30 days 34/4%
Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of various foreign exchanges are given in the following table, compared with the last previous figures. With the exception of Sterling and Argentina, all quotations are in cents per unit of foreign currency:

	Current	Last	Parity	Previous
Sterling	\$4.46	\$4.47	\$4.8485	
Demand	4.46%	4.47%	4.8485	
Cables	4.46%	4.47%	4.8485	
Frances (Aus.)	.0015	.0014	.0206	
Golders	.0787	.0784	.193	
Mark	.0004%	.0005%	.202	
Lira	.0436	.0435	.193	
Swiss francs	.19	.19	.193	
Pesetas	.1551	.155	.193	
Belgian francs	.0745	.0738	.193	
Kronen (Aus.)	.0015	.0014	.2026	
Sweden	.2652	.265	.268	
Danmark	.2145	.2125	.268	
Norway	.187	.1852	.268	
Finland	.25	.25	.192	
Argentina	.825	.825	.192	
Russia	.0003	.0002	.9648	
Poland	.0124	.0119	.2380	
Hungary	.044	.0475	.2030	
Jugoslavia	.2625	.265	.268	
Portugal	.218	.215	.1930	
Tschechoslov.	.0074	.0075	.1926	
Rumania	.55	.575	.1038	
Turkey	.62	.62	.4440	
Shanghai	.785	.77625	.10832	
Hong Kong	.688	.67875	.7800	
Bombay	.29125	.29	.4866	
Yokohama	.4785	.47875	.4984	
Bogotá	.1335	.132	.3244	
Uruguay	.765	.765	.1034	
Chile	.14	.143	.3650	
Calcutta	.2918	.285		

*1913 average 62.44 cts. per rupee.

BOSTON STOCKS

Closing Prices

Per Cent

Open High Low Close

Sept. 5 Sept. 6 Sept. 5 Sept. 6

Am Pneumatic 314 315 314 314

Am T. & T. 1265 1265 1254 1254

Am Tel & Tel 314 315 314 314

Am Woolen 58 58 58 57

Am Woolen pf 1094 1094 1094 1085

Anrosack 111 1106 1106 1107

Arctander 154 154 154 155

Arctander Cons. 294 294 294 294

Barasqua 74s 101 101 101 1005

Bingham Mines 164 164 164 164

Bos Elevated 43 43 43 44

Bos Elevated pf 1004 1004 1004 1004

Boston El 1 pf. 121 122 121 121

Bos & Albany 149 149 149 149

Bos & Maine 27 27 27 27

Bos & Maine pf 23 31 31 31

B. & M. of A. 39 39 38 38

Cal & Ariz. 614 614 614 614

Calumet & Hecla 105 105 104 104

Carson Hill 9 9 8 8

Centennial 9 9 9 9

Connor J. T. 29 29 29 284

Cop Range 434 434 434 434

Davis Daly 64 64 64 64

East Butte 104 104 104 104

East Mfg. 104 104 104 104

East Man. Ry. 74 74 74 74

E. Mass Ry pf. 71 71 71 71

Eastern S. S. 75 75 714 754

Edison Electric 1814 1814 1814 1814

Franklin 234 234 234 234

GardnerMotors 10 1154 1154 1154

Gen Electric 1864 1864 1864 1864

Gen Motor 104 104 104 104

Gen Power Pw. 23 23 23 23

Gray & Davis. 14 14 14 14

Gray & Davis. 1 1 1 1

GreenfieldT&D. 20 20 20 20

Hancock 234 234 234 234

Int Products 3 3 2 2

Island Creek 107 109 104 107

Itasca 214 214 214 214

Keweenaw 106 106 106 106

Keweenaw Min. 106 106 106 106

Libby McNeil. 714 714 714 714

COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

CLOSE CONTESTS FEATURE OF PLAY

Guilford, Evans, Jones, Ouimet, and Sweetser Most Likely to Come Through Next Round

Close contests and good golf featured this morning's play in the second round of the United States amateur golf championship played at The Country Club links, Brookline. Champion J. P. Guilford of Boston, former champion Charles Evans Jr. of Chicago, R. T. Jones Jr. of Atlanta, F. D. Ouimet of Boston and J. W. Sweetser of New York look like the most likely survivors among the top notchers for the round to come.

All are playing at best form, setting a standard rarely seen in national amateur championships in recent years.

The British competitive element begins to look less dangerous and so do the chances of an unknown coming through to the final round. All of the men surviving today's fray, it is safe to say, will be of true championship caliber.

Large galleries followed the play this morning, in spite of very muggy weather and a hot sun. The course was almost entirely dried out, and many expressed wonder at this fact, inasmuch as the average links built on such low ground would take a week of sun for an equal drying. Due to the return of normal playing conditions, the long hitter is not due to get any more undue advantage, the accurate man such as Evans being given the benefit of his finer precision.

Three of the closest contests imaginable were witnessed in the meetings of Jones and Gardner, Tolley and Aulbach, and Knepper and Ouimet.

From the very first it was evident that the match between Knepper and Ouimet would be a struggle. After a pair of fine drives down the first fairway, the players' irons were not so good, Knepper being trapped at the left of the putting surface and Ouimet being hole high across the road at the right. Both players chipped up and missed their pars, halving the hole in 5. Knepper won the second, 4 to 6, after the Bostonian had failed to make his chip bite and had rolled over into the trap. A superb iron to within 1/2 foot of the third green gave Ouimet a win with a birdie 3 at this 435-yard hole. Knepper took three putts for a 5.

Knepper drove into the rough on the next and approached 35 feet past the hole, but with a good recovery gained a half in 4. Ouimet went into the lead on the fifth hole by sinking a 20-footer for a birdie 3. Again the match became all even when Knepper put his second within a foot of the sixth cup and sunk his 3. The Iowan resumed the lead at the short seventh, when he won in 3. A trapped drive, after a slight hook, almost caused Ouimet to lose the eighth and become 2 down. His second was a beautiful shot from the sand, but ended short, in the mounds guarding the green. He took a 5, and was given a half by his opponent, who missed his three-footer for a 4. Ouimet then lost the ninth, 4 to 5, rounding the turn 2 down.

The home holes were played by Ouimet and Knepper in 37 and 38 respectively, making the total of each man 75 and letting Knepper go to lunch with a one-hole advantage. The cards:

Ouimet, out 6 4 5 4 4 3 3 5 4 - 37

Knepper, in 5 5 4 5 4 3 4 3 4 - 38

Ouimet, in 4 5 3 5 4 4 3 4 - 37 - 75

Ouimet, out 4 5 3 5 4 4 3 4 - 37 - 75

Guilford and Jones both made the circuit this morning in 73, and finished all even, after Jones had several times taken the lead, but had been unable to hold it against the fine playing of the former National titlist. Jones started in by winning the first three holes, the second being gained by reason of a 40-foot putt for a birdie 3. Gardner reduced the lead of his opponent at the fifth, when he won 4 and 5. Gardner made a birdie 4 on the long eleventh by clipping up dead to the pin and also took the next hole, a short one, by laying his tee shot side of the cup and holing a 2. Gardner's 3 on the fifteenth—375 yards—was also better than the brilliant southerner could do. After driving from the seventeenth tee with a one-hole advantage, Jones took three putts on the last of the morning circuit, making the match all even at the start of the strait of Gardner, out 4 5 4 4 4 4 4 4 - 39

Jones, out 4 3 5 4 5 4 3 4 - 37

Gardner, in 4 2 4 5 4 3 4 3 - 34 - 73

Charles Evans Jr. continued in his championship form of yesterday by doing the first 18 against W. C. Fowles in 70 strokes. Evans' game simply could not be beaten, but the veteran Pennsylvanian stuck to him, being only 3 up going to the eleventh. The cards:

Evans, out 4 3 5 4 3 4 4 4 4 - 35

Fowles, out 5 4 5 4 5 4 3 4 4 - 38

Evans, in 4 5 3 4 5 4 3 4 3 - 35 - 70

Fowles, in 5 5 3 6 4 4 5 5 - 44 - 82

That Aulbach could gain an advantage of 2 up on Tolley, for the first 18 holes, is saying a lot for the skill of the youthful Boston public links man. Putt after putt of unusual length dropped for the youngster, keeping the gallery—the largest of the morning next to that following Jones and Gardner—in a constant round of applause. Only by wonderful work could the English champion of 1920 keep from being badly defeated. His recoveries were sufficiently good after a number of wild shots to make the match nip and tuck, however.

Sweetser did his best to put out one of the two Britishers remaining in the play, for he ended the forenoon round 5 up on Hunter.

Guilford looks as if he were good for a number of matches more, after his 6 up lead over R. M. Lewis of New York this morning.

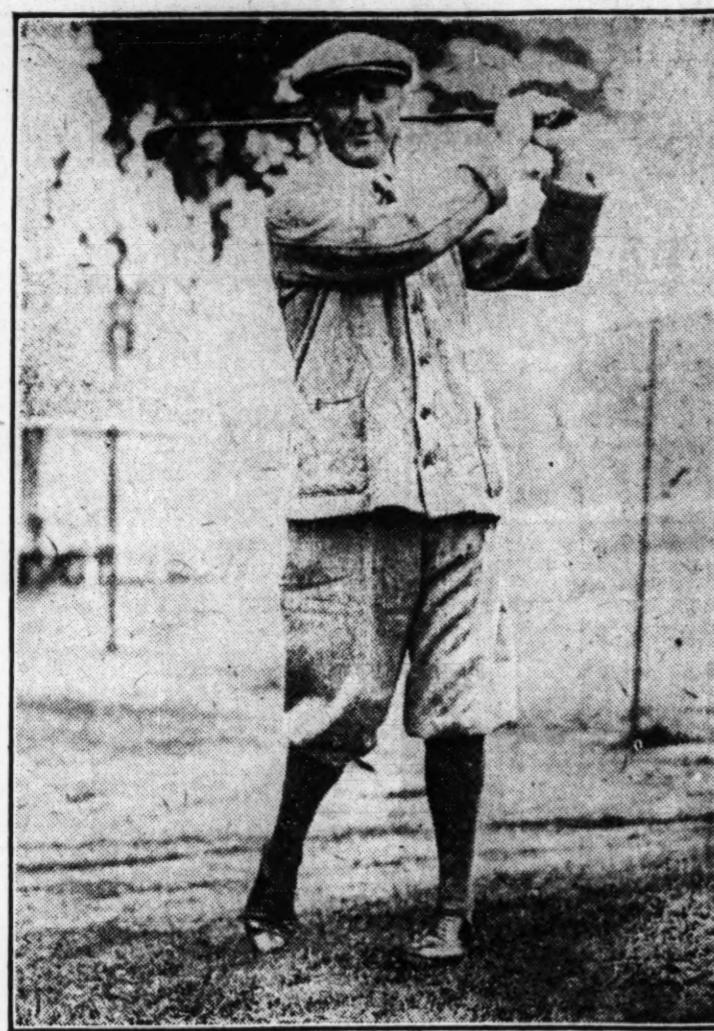
Guilford, out 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 5 4 - 37

Lewis, out 5 5 6 4 4 4 3 5 5 - 41

Guilford, in 4 6 2 5 5 3 4 4 - 38 - 75

Lewis, in 4 6 3 5 5 3 5 3 4 4 - 32

W. F. McPhail of Boston finished all square with the long-hitting westerner, H. R. Johnstone, after none too



By staff photographer
W. C. Fowles Jr., Veteran United States Golfer

spectacular playing by either man.

Godchaux managed to start the afternoon's play 1 up on the other southerner, G. V. Rotan of Texas.

U. S. AMATEUR GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP—Second Round (First Half)

J. W. Sweetser, New York, 5 up on W. I. Hunter, New York.

J. P. Guilford, Boston, 6 up on R. M. Lewis, Greenwich.

W. F. McPhail, Boston, even with H. R. Johnstone, Philadelphia.

R. A. Gardner, Chicago, even with R. T. Jones Jr., Atlanta.

G. F. Aulbach, Boston, 1 up on C. J. H. Tolley, England.

R. E. Knepper, Sioux City, 1 up on F. D. Ouimet, Boston.

F. A. Godchaux, New Orleans, 1 up on G. V. Rotan, Texas.

Charles Evans Jr., Chicago, 8 up on W. C. Fowles Jr., Pittsburgh.

Other stars who held to their ships in the opener are: G. V. Rotan, Texas; F. A. Godchaux, New Orleans; W. C. Fowles Jr., Philadelphia. The summary:

U. S. AMATEUR GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP—First Round

J. W. Sweetser, Swaney, defeated H. E. Kenworthy, Metacomet, 10 to 9.

W. I. Hunter, Westchester, defeated L. M. Lloyd, Greenwich, 11 and 9.

J. P. Guilford, Woodland, defeated M. C. Greer, Philadelphia, 4 and 3.

R. M. Lewis, Greenwich, defeated J. A. Kennedy, Tufts, 11 and 9.

W. F. McPhail, Norfolk, defeated Carleton Wells, Michigan, 6 and 5.

H. R. Johnston, St. Paul, defeated T. D. Armour, New York, 7 and 5.

R. A. Gardner, Chicago, defeated W. P. Seeley, Brooklawn, 5 and 4.

R. E. Aulbach, Atlanta, defeated J. J. Beadle, Philadelphia, 3 and 1.

F. A. Godchaux, New Orleans, defeated R. S. Kampman, Pine Valley, 7 and 6.

G. V. Rotan, Pine Valley, defeated W. P. Patten, Schenectady, 10 and 9.

Charles Evans Jr., Chicago, defeated J. G. Anderson, Swaney, 2 and 1.

W. C. Fowles Jr., Pittsburgh, defeated F. W. Dyer, Upper Montclair, 5 and 4.

C. J. H. Tolley, England, defeated F. C. Newton, The Country Club, 11 and 9.

G. F. Aulbach, Scotland, defeated Parker Schotfeld, Albermarle, 2 and 1.

R. E. Knepper, Sioux City, defeated W. B. Torrence, Scotland, 2 up.

F. D. Ouimet, Woodland, defeated C. C. Aylmer, England, 6 and 4.

New York, at his wonderful best yesterday, and it is safe to say that the Chicagoan was more than a little concerned from the first hole to the seventeenth, where he gained the needed margin at 2 and 1. Evans' game was pretty nearly faultless, but one never knows when this champion's putter—literally speaking it is one of those curious "Schenectady" ones just now—will start to curl the ball around instead of into the hole. There is so vast a difference between the clean tap of Jones and the rather doubtful stroke of Evans!

Other stars who held to their ships in the opener are: G. V. Rotan, Texas; F. A. Godchaux, New Orleans; W. C. Fowles Jr., Philadelphia. The summary:

U. S. AMATEUR GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP—Second Round (First Half)

J. W. Sweetser, Swaney, defeated H. E. Kenworthy, Metacomet, 10 to 9.

W. I. Hunter, Westchester, defeated L. M. Lloyd, Greenwich, 11 and 9.

J. P. Guilford, Woodland, defeated M. C. Greer, Philadelphia, 4 and 3.

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R. E. Knepper, Sioux City, defeated W. B. Torrence, Scotland, 2 up.

F. D. Ouimet, Woodland, defeated C. C. Aylmer, England, 6 and 4.

YALE CANDIDATES HAVE A WORKOUT

Aldrich Shows New Men the Art of Punting

NEW HAVEN, Sept. 5—Coach

T. A. D. Jones and Capt. R. E. Jordan

'23 of the Yale University football

team disregarded the 80-degree tem-

perature this afternoon and ordered

an hour and a half practice for all

men now in New Haven.

Jones' task was about as hard as

it is possible to imagine; he was

up against an opponent who could

play the very best of golf for a very

long time, and it looked at many a

point in the match as if the southern

youth was due to succumb. Only by

a display of golf almost phenomenal did

the Atlanta man even matters for

the forenoon, coming home as he did

in 33 strokes, three below par figures.

J. J. Beadle of Philadelphia, his op-

ponent, was finally taken into camp

by a 3-and-1 margin, after Jones'

wonderful game had been working at

its height for him throughout the

afternoon circuit.

It was a hard day for the British

invaders at Brookline yesterday, no

less than three of their best being

added to the galleries.

Several well-known faces were

missing from the group of candidates.

Among them were the following:

C. F. Eddy '23 of Wellesley Hills, J. C. Diller '24, H. T. Herr Jr. '23S, H. K. Cross '23, N. G. Neidlinger '24, Knapp

and I. E. Wight Jr. '24.

PENN SQUAD FACES A HARD SCHEDULE

MOUNT GRETNNA, Pa., Sept. 6—The

University of Pennsylvania football

squad, numbering 53 players and half

a dozen coaches, today faced a

schedule calling for two practices

daily, if the physical condition of

the players warrants it. The first actual

scrimmage has been set for Sept. 15.

Among last year's regulars here are

Capt. J. K.

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EVERYTHING

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

Seats of the Mighty

The Pomp of Power

(Anonymous) London: Hutchinson & Co., 1922. New York: George H. Doran Company, \$3.

The always hateful

role of the colleague as author, exposing the frailties of colleagues, has been overdone of late. The welcome given by the public to the anonymous work, "The Pomp of Power," has been so warm, however, that it is worth while to disregard the unfavorable impression created by its foreword, which claims that it presents "revelations" connected with such men as Mr. Lloyd George, Lord Haig, and Marshal Joffre.

Numerous quotations of much acidity could be collected from the volume, but it is fair to say that they are at least partially balanced by well-informed appreciation of some of the very men so bitterly attacked.

Mr. Lloyd George's accession to power in England, and Marshal Foch's appointment to command the unified armies of the Allies in France, here referred to, were the two main turning points in the Great War. The evidence of the writer of "The Pomp of Power," alike as to what Lloyd George accomplished, and as to how Foch's appointment came about, is the more convincing in that it comes from a witness personally hostile to the two people mainly concerned. This witness remains anonymous throughout the book. His information, however, shows that he must have been in close touch alike with the military and the political headquarters of both England and France during the war.

The Reparations Dispute

It would be impossible, within the limits of this review, to go into all the features of interest which his remarkable book presents. There is one, however, which must not be omitted. It is the detailed information contained in the closing chapters of the French standpoint, in regard to the reparations dispute which has so unfortunately strained the relations between France and Britain. The view taken in England has tended to be that France is selfish, that she does not care what happens to the people of Germany, provided only she can herself be paid. It is well, therefore, that the French should also be heard.

Their case is completely put. Briefly summarized, it is as follows: While the breaking up of the German marine and the annexation of the German colonies after the war have helped British trade, France has not received corresponding advantage. French people thus feel themselves aggrieved when asked, either directly or indirectly, to forgo any of their claims. They find themselves in a difficult position financially. French taxation, and especially direct taxation, may be much less severe than that obtaining in England, but French statesmen see

no hope of increasing it. M. Jean Dupuy, who was one of France's most astute men of affairs, said that it would be difficult to collect a heavy income tax anywhere in France, and that it would be impossible in the country districts, so opposed was it to tradition which in France means much more than in England.

The author of "The Pomp of Power" sums up the causes of French exaggeration when he says: "The destruction of the German fleet, the dispersal of the German merchant marine, the possession of the German colonies—upon all these points, which Mr. Lloyd George made his chief concern at the conference, Great Britain has had to receive full satisfaction. But in respect of the clauses of the Treaty guaranteeing France in the things to which she, on her part, attached most importance—disarmament and payment for reparations—Germany has long been in default. Nor has Mr. Lloyd George been a firm or consistent friend in supporting France to obtain fulfilment."

The Author's Unfairness

Much of this statement is completely unfair. The removal of the menace of the German fleet was at least as necessary to France as it was to England. Further, an important move in the direction of the German disarmament which France desires. The colonies which have passed to Britain have not only proved unprofitable, but have added heavily to the burden of the British taxpayer.

The comparatively lightly taxed Frenchman believes, however, that his case against the far more heavily burdened Englishman is a just one. Exasperation has grown into indignation, and in Angora, in Tangier, in Poland, wherever throughout the world French and British interests impinge upon one another—friction so acute has arisen as to create a situation full of danger.

The time has gone by when any thing was to be gained by endeavors to ignore the existence of this friction. It is now so serious as to render essential, in the interests of peace, the understanding of its origin and its causes.

The writer of "The Pomp of Power" has done a service to Europe in this respect. His well-informed and incisive volume will help Frenchmen as well as Englishmen to realize the nature of the misunderstanding which separates them. His writing is mordant and he is by no means always fair, but his judgment upon the whole is sound. His remedy is that of Victor Hugo, who said of another peace conference: "C'est l'Angleterre serrant la main à la France, c'est l'Amérique serrant la main à l'Europe." It is the only remedy that can be effective, and the way it lies through international good will.

What the World Reads

LEAGUE or no league, the world is determined to come together.

Proof of this is seen in the remarkable increase in the number of translations. The latest country to join in this admirable movement is Poland, a land in which adequate translations were as rare as galloping snails in 1914. Poland has established the Pantheon literary wszechnawotew, or "Pantheon of World Literature." Five volumes of translations from the Italian have already appeared. Ovid, Tagore, Shakespeare, Omar Khayyam, Goethe's "Faust," Chinese lyrics, Schnitzler and Gottfried Keller are a few of the more important works and authors considered for or being considered.

Dissatisfied with the second-hand translations from the Chinese, Germany is planning to have scholars study Chinese landscapes, painting, and folkways at first hand, and then translate the poetry as it should be. For this, much is to be said. Certainly the renderings of Herbert A. Giles, E. Powys Mathers, and their colleagues are inadequate. The New York correspondent of the Frankfurter Zeitung states (July 26) that the best result of Gustav Freytag's lecture tour in America has been his conversion of the German-Americans to the idea of a German republic as opposed to a monarchy. Frensen will return to his home in North Germany in the autumn and write a book on his American impressions.

According to a report from Riga (Aug. 8), the Soviet Government has abolished the copyright and declared that any book which the Government sees fit to declare the property of the State may be treated in this way.

John Galsworthy, Jerome K. Jerome, and Vladimir Korolenko, are three of the latest authors to be translated into French.

André Lichtenberger has done justice to another victim of the French Revolution in his "M. de Mignac, ou le Marquis Philosophe" (Paris: Grés). It was an adventurous life M. de Mignac lived, comparable to that of Gil Blas or Don Quixote. Whether he was worth a good book may be a question; that this one is well written and interesting is a fact.

Omer de Vuyst has published two new volumes (Brussels: Office de la Publicité) of contes, entitled "Il était une fois," and "Voici des Contes." In addition to his own fables, he has included some by the late Georges de Laet and Amédée Lynen. This alone should assure the success of the venture.

During the year 1920, Czechoslovakia published 4600 new books as against 4900 in 1921, while 1922 were published during the first half of 1922. Of these, 857 were philosophic, dramatic, musical, and belles-lettres; the remainder, 1059, were scientific. This

is the father of Hungarian literary history, but his works are antiquated. Pintér's is modern and admirable in every way. He began to work on it 20 years ago and, though an editor, a critic, a professor, and a member of the Hungarian Academy, he has found time to complete it. Let us have it immediately. It will throw more light on Hungarian as opposed to Austrian history than the works of all the diplomats of both countries.

On June 6, 1923, Gustavus I, or Gustaf Wasa as he is known in Sweden, was crowned King of Sweden after he had experienced the "blood bath" of Stockholm and, with the help of the Dalecarlians, had captured the city. The most appropriate means of celebrating Swedish liberation has called forth a virile discussion. Some Swedes feel that it would be wise and judicious to give a gala performance of Kellgren's old lyric tragedy, entitled "Gustaf Wasa." Others claim that the four hundredth anniversary of Sweden's independence can be remembered best by performing August Strindberg's drama, entitled, "Gustaf Wasa." Debates, or quarrels, of this sort are always of unusual interest; but the Swedes, instead of becoming excited, should congratulate themselves that they have such a wealth of material to draw on. We in the meantime vote for Strindberg. Kellgren's tragedy, even when embellished with Naimann's music, is pretty thin.

The national theater of Sofia, Bulgaria, gave 223 performances during the last season, from Sept. 1, 1921, to July 1, 1922. Twenty-two different foreign dramas were produced and seven Bulgarian. "Hamlet" was given more frequently than any other one drama, 32 times in all. Of the Bulgarian dramas, naturally those of the late Ivan Vazov enjoyed the greatest popularity. It was a creditable season for a country that has gone through what Bulgaria has latterly had to endure.

The new magazine to be published under the auspices of the University of Christiania, known as "Bok og Scene" (Books and the Stage), has secured the following foreign correspondents: Sweden, Brunius and Ekholm; Denmark, Georg Brandes and Helge Rode; Iceland, Gunnar Gunnarsson; Germany, Hermann Simshelman; France, Lucien Morey; United States, A. W. Porterfield; England, Clive Bell and Harold Williams; Italy, Borghese; Belgium, Maeterlinck and A. Mockel; Russia, Mina Aszka; Czechoslovakia, Emil Waether; Spain, Ibáñez.

ALLEN WILSON PORTERFIELD.

Studies in the Chinese Drama

By Kate Buss. Boston: Four Seas Co., \$5.

Studies in the Imperial Chinese Drama

By James Guthrie. London: Ernest Benn, \$1.60.

Studies in the Position of the Chinese Actor

By James Guthrie. London: Ernest Benn, \$1.60.

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THE HOME FORUM

A Gloucester Day

LEAVING the main street of Rockport, Massachusetts, on the way to Gloucester, the road ascends a high hill, runs past scattering houses, some of them old and beautiful, "with quaint chimneys and charming old doorways, a silent protest against their neighboring modern atrocities."

At the top of the hill there is a delightful glimpse into treetops undulating, with rise and depression, like green waves of the sea. There is a charm in thus looking down into treetops, a feeling of exhilaration touched with a sense of the fantastic. As familiar as is this drive, I never fail of this sensation as we climb the heights. When we go over the hill in the waning light, imagination presses closer and I find myself half-expecting Peter Pan to spring from the top of some closely huddled patch of woods and fly off into the unknown. Occasionally a hawk skims across the sky, and the other day I am sure I recognized in the long sweep of its wings, "An eagle in its flight."

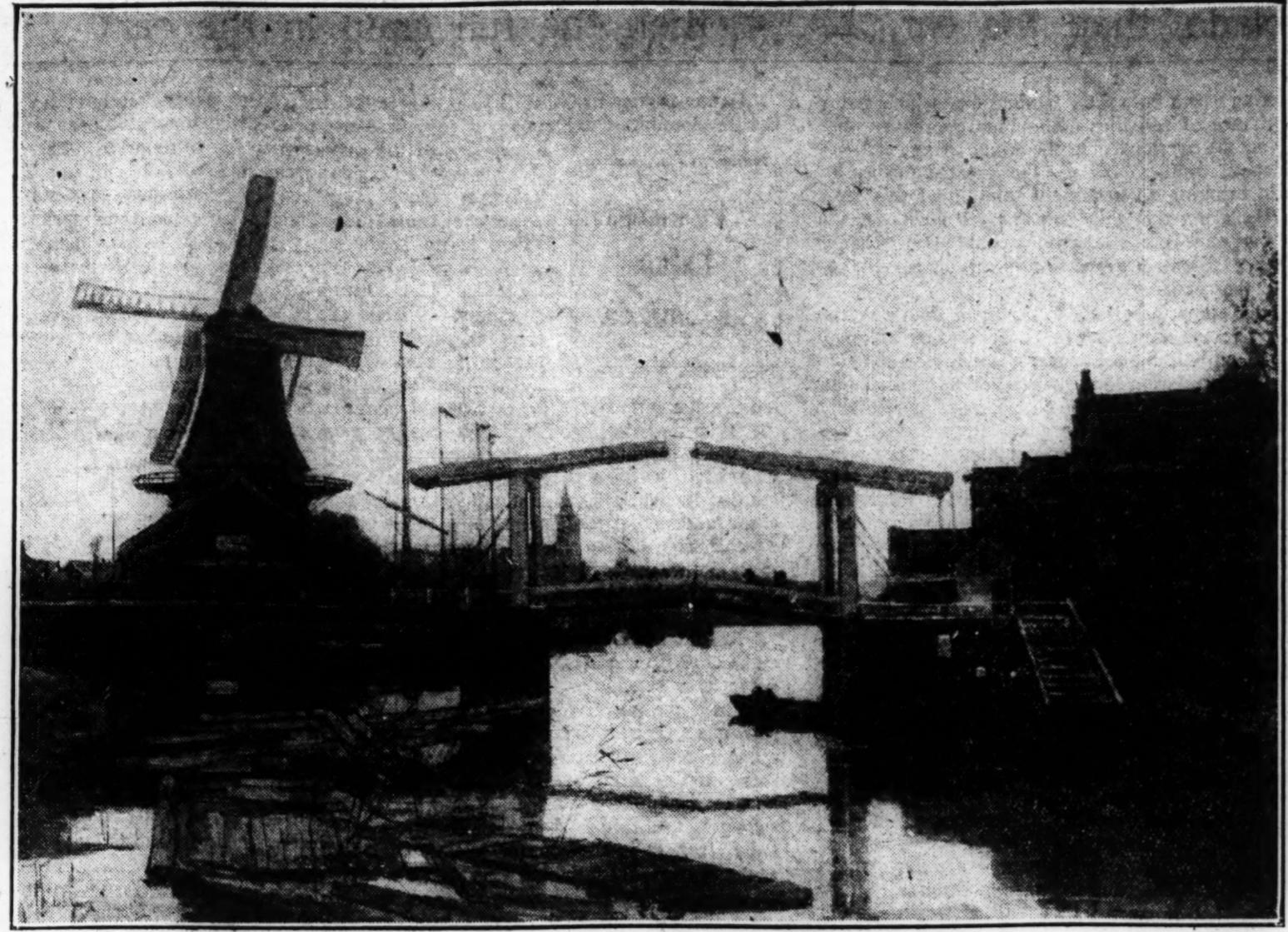
♦ ♦ ♦

The roadside blossoms prodigally. Wild roses that grow nowhere in such abundance and beauty as on Cape Ann, crowd everywhere, nestled in white elder, while along the fences are masses of the earlier elder now brilliant with scarlet berries. Tumbling out between the rocks is creeping juniper, mountain laurel, wild azalea, and wherever there is the tiniest crevice, a kind of smilax familiarly known as cat's-brier. Its leaves are large as lilac leaves, but the stem has the jointed zig-zag of the greenhouse variety. Across in that field is a patch of broom, the *plantes genesta* that gave the name to the royal family of Plantagenets. Only in one or two places in America has it been found.

Beyond the woods, the road plunges down the hill where, across to the left the ocean came into view again past the houses of Bass Rocks perched high upon the bluffs. A little beyond, the straggling houses of Gloucester seem to come out to meet us, bringing the persistent odor of codfish which is a part of the place.

Well along the main street which twists its way past queer old buildings with a lift of masts and rigging rising above them harbors, we alighted at the Board of Trade to see if there was "a halibut trip" in as a fisherman would say. "Already I had watched the unloading of a 'salt fish trip'" as expeditions to the Grand Banks and the Georges were called, and I was anxious to see the unloading of a halibut trip where the fish often weighed six hundred pounds and more. But it was Saturday and these boats rarely dock on Saturday as it takes more than a day to unload.

Next we wandered down a side street where every building on the



The Drawbridge, by Théophile de Bock

Reproduced by permission of the French Gallery, London

way to the docks had something to do with the sea and its seamen. At the first dock a ship was drawn up on the ways. At another dock was the Bay State, a fishing vessel freshly painted and newly dressed for a long journey around the Horn. It was a "knock-about" model without a long bowsprit and with what is called a plinza stern so that the sailors do not have to run on the bowsprit or beam to hoist or lower the sails. There was also a jibbing attachment, something with a big spring which helps avoid the danger of the boom's breaking when they jib, although one of the sailors said, "It isn't much of a trick to splice it if it does break." Nothing seems to be much trouble to these people; they take everything serenely.

♦ ♦ ♦

But the crowning event of the day was a ride in a motor boat through the bay out into the ocean! As we edged out from the dock in the center of the harbor, the delicate tracery of masts and rigging formed a semi-circle around us with a background of quaint old buildings against the summer sky, like a bit of old-world beauty. The boat headed off toward Eastern Point. Before us was the ocean, blue as well, there is nothing to compare it with—just sea blue. Above hung the sky, blue with its own blueness, too, against which were piled cumulus clouds with darker ones to the south. Across the mouth of the harbor passed and repassed an ever moving company of sailing craft,—Cape Ann sloops, sailing yachts, coasters, and large fishing vessels. Just ahead of us a tug was towing toward the open a vessel starting for a long trip to the Grand Banks.

We passed close to the shore of Eastern Point, a narrow strip of land reaching far out into the sea and forming one arm of the harbor. At the extreme end is Eastern Point Lighthouse. Passing this we came to the mass of red and brown rocks where Mother Ann came into view. We went alongside until her profile was distinctly outlined against the sky. She is not beautiful, but it is a fascination to think of all the long years that she has lain there patiently watching her beautiful cape.

♦ ♦ ♦

Ahead was Magnolia, jutting out into the water, with its high-perched summer homes. Free of our tug, our Grand Bunker now stood out to sea under full sail, as graceful a craft as sails the ocean. No wonder the fishermen call her "lady." We came back close to the shore "tow'rs the reef of Norman's Woe," lying serene in the summer sunshine. No one seems to know whether the good ship Hesperus ever actually sailed these waters or whether it was merely built in Longfellow's imagination. But whether real or fictitious, here is the Norman's Woe of Longfellow's poem.

As we mounted the hill on our return to Rockport, we sighted a vessel just gliding out from behind Straitsmouth Light.

"There goes our Grand Bunker again!" said my companion, who was native to this region. "Isn't she a beauty?" and his eyes shone with the love of such craft which he had known from childhood.

"Here's to the keep of her, here's to the sails of her, The mast and the hemp and the deck and the rails of her: Here's to the length and the depth and the beam of her, To every blessed plank and bolt and every blessed seam of her."

And so the day ended. In the evening I read again, but with greater delight than ever before, Kipling's "Captains Courageous," for now I could draw my own pictures of its Gloucester.

F. M.

Modern poetry has its own genius, however, and we need not weigh it against that of another age as we delight in its sensibility, its wealth of observation, its conquest of new themes, its perpetual rediscovery of simple things and of their effect on the consciousness.—Robert Lynd.

Temperature

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A CURIOUS fact, easily ascertainable through travel, literature, or conversation, is that at a given moment a large portion of the human race may be experiencing extreme cold, while in other parts of the world men are living in a temperature of tropical heat. Although mankind has devised hundreds of inventions in order to mitigate the discomforts and distresses attendant upon these violent extremes of climate, the verdict of humanity still goes forth that civilized men thrive most comfortably in a temperate zone.

Only when one begins to consider the question in the light of Christian Science is it seen how entirely mental temperature really is, because it goes to the root of the whole matter, or rather, eliminates matter as a root or origin altogether. The simplest simile to prove the point is perhaps that of a person heated by a sense of annoyance, irritability, or passion. One when angry is never cool or cold; and no one will deny that anger is a mental experience and an unpleasant one. Temper is certainly a mean kind of calorific, but it does claim to engender heat. Again, who has not seen the blush come to the cheek? He may even have experienced this sensation through embarrassment, youthful shyness, fear, or self-consciousness—all mental experiences. The question of fever temperatures will thus certainly be referred by the Christian Scientist to the mental realm, and healing will result when false beliefs are eradicated from the frightened and excited thought of the sufferer. To such a one, tossing in restlessness, to one suffering from any condition of inflammation, or to another sweltering in an office, overlooking the sun-baked streets of a great city, it may appear a hard saying and of slight alleviation of his distress to be told that his condition is the result of wrong thinking, and that a right mental adjustment according to God's spiritual law of love would help him more than any cooling process gathered from the stored up experiences or ingenuity of the human race. Yet so it is, and a desirable change of thought is, moreover, within reach of any of us.

Thus we may perceive that in removing the erroneous mental belief called excessive heat the whole concept of man must be lifted higher into an atmosphere which is harmonious because God-given, natural, and right. Man's true environment is controlled by divine Mind, and is a blessing and never a bane; it can never cause suffering, but abounds in refreshing draughts of pure water, and these streams are the river of water of Life. Thinking in this way, we may all of us come nearer to the experience of those purified ones described by John in the seventh chapter of Revelation: "And one of the elders answered, saying unto me, What are these which are arrayed in white robes? and whence came they? And I said unto him, Sir, thou knowest. And he said to me, These are they which came out of great tribulation, and have washed their robes, and made them white in the blood of the Lamb. . . . They shall hunger no more, neither thirst any more; neither shall the sun light on them, nor any heat. For the Lamb which is in the midst of the throne shall feed them, and shall lead them unto living fountains of waters: and God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes."

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AND
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Silence

The tall ship moves not on the tranquil brine; Around, the solemn promontories shine; No sounds approach us, save, at times, the cry Of the grey gull, that scarce is heard so high! The billows make no noise, and on the breast Of charmed ocean, silence sinks to rest!

—William Lisle Bowles.

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WILLIS J. ARBOT, Editor

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Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1922

EDITORIALS

Not the Greek people alone but the Christian world should unite in the appeal to the powers to deal forcefully with the situation now existing in Smyrna. It is only too evident that the Greeks, deserted wholly by the nations which intrusted to them the work of protecting allied interests in Asia Minor, are unable to cope with the Turks. But it is not a possible disaster to the Greek arms that should awaken the apprehension and arouse the immediate interposition of the Christian powers of the world, so much as the peril menacing the peaceful population of the section now overrun by the Moslems.

As always, Turkish forces are conducting a campaign of unparalleled atrocity. What was done in time of peace in Armenia is being done with even more savagery in Anatolia. Before the Turkish lines the Christian population is flying, like herds of frightened sheep, and the fate of those who lag behind is death, or worse. It is the belief of representative Greeks that even should an armistice be effected between the two hostile armies—which is the only mitigation of the situation that the allied powers have thus far suggested—the process of destroying the civil population will have no interruption. Those back of the Turkish lines must meet the full assault of the Turkish wrath, and those before them can only find a partial safety in fleeing into a territory already crowded with refugees, where hardships innumerable await them.

It is a sorry commentary upon the disappearance from the consciousness of mankind of the purpose to protect Christian minorities proclaimed at Versailles, that this state of affairs in Anatolia should have been regarded so long, if not with complete indifference, certainly without any effort for its correction. For the unequal contest now being maintained by the Greeks was undertaken by them at British initiative and with at least the approval of France. It was undertaken with at least a reasonable understanding that aid should be forthcoming for the Greeks from those who had committed to them the task of holding the Turk to the limits which the Sèvres Treaty prescribed, and yet in the prosecution of that task they have had no help from Great Britain, while France has been at least covertly sympathetic with their Turkish foes.

This apparent perfidy has been due to what may have been an exaggerated sense of the need for national self-protection. Great Britain has been apprehensive that the large Moslem population in her dependencies, like Egypt and India, would be stirred to even more vigorous revolt than now obtains if her armies went to the support of the Christian forces in Asia Minor. France has feared lest Greek success might imperil her own strength in the Mediterranean. Whether these doubts and fears have justified these great Christian nations in leaving the Christian peoples of Smyrna and of Anatolia to the mercy of the Turk may be a matter about which international politicians can wrangle. But at least the fact appears that Great Britain and France have failed in their obvious duty as Christian nations.

Those who would seek to restore peace to this region, and extend a protecting hand to such of its Christian people as may be left, feel that the time is ripe for an international commission to adjust the issues involved, and to govern the war-stricken country. It may be true that in Constantinople, at any rate, the results of government by an international commission have not been glittering in their success, but at least order has been maintained and massacres averted.

Right-thinking Americans will unquestionably regret that because of the absence of their Nation from membership in the League of Nations it cannot exert that influence for the correction of this situation which its power otherwise would give it. Time was when so wholesale a destruction of Christian lives in any quarter of the world would have resulted in an earnest and effective protest from the United States Government. But although the attention of the State Department has been called specifically to this shocking condition of affairs by individuals, and by the formal act of many Christian Science Churches throughout the United States, the silence of the Administration has been unbroken. Surely the events of the last three days, as reported in all the newspapers of the world, cannot be ignored longer by the authorities at Washington, any more than by those at St. James's.

EVER since she sponsored the liquor-control bill in the House of Commons—a measure which, if adopted, really provides an easy road to the abolition of the liquor trade in England—Lady Astor has been more and more active in the cause of liquor reform in that country. In this connection she has quite recently issued a pamphlet, for the ostensible purpose, according to its title, of defending temperance workers from the charge of being cranks.

It would appear, however, that there is a much deeper reason for its issuance, and it will doubtless accomplish considerable good in making for "sound public opinion and progressive legislation" on this great question. Indeed, it might almost be regarded as a clarion call to the younger generation to arouse itself to a recognition of the gravity of the situation and the importance of fearlessly taking at once a right stand thereon.

Lady Astor aptly explains her viewpoint by urging that temperance reformers are not actuated so much by a desire to make other people good as by a determination not to be responsible for making other people bad

The Duty of Christian Nations

by subjecting them to subtle temptations which many have no chance of resisting. She adds, moreover, that drink cannot be overlooked in the study of any nation's reconstruction, and emphasizes the great influence of teachers in bringing about a right solution of this great problem, declaring that they can and do wield such an influence on public opinion that they could almost change the attitude of the next generation in this matter if they worked to that end.

It hardly seems necessary to do more than mention one other fact of which Lady Astor speaks, although it really has an extremely important bearing on the subject. This is in relation to the organization of the liquor interests in England, which, she declares, are more highly and thoroughly "organized for political purposes" than the steel, oil, and meat trusts in America. There is no doubt, she says, the liquor trade, in its endeavor to safeguard its position and profits, does use its funds and organization in a way prejudicial to healthy public life. From such a standpoint how much longer will public opinion allow the liquor traffic to continue its practices?

THE chief reason why voters of the United States have too often failed to rebuke their senators and representatives in Congress for failing to keep their pledges of economy and reduced taxation is the popular inability to understand that practically all public expenditures are paid for by the consumers of goods or the recipients of services. When an election is pending, promises of retrenchment are freely made, and the various candidates unite in declaring that if elected they will work for lighter tax burdens. When the elections are over there is the usual farce of cutting down this or that appropriation, followed by supplementary allowances that leave the total budget about where it was previously. Then come new demands for government aid for all sorts of projects, with the result that there is no material decrease in the amount to be raised by taxation.

If by some process of enlightenment it were possible to show the American people the direct relation of the taxes they pay to the problem of the high cost of living, there would be created a force of public sentiment that would hold strictly to account the legislators responsible for high tax bills. In the State of New York the per capita taxation, federal, state, and municipal, is nearly \$107 for each man, woman, and child, or an average annual burden of \$535 on the ordinary family of five. Taking in taxes this large percentage of the family income means that there is just so much less money for food, clothing, and other necessities, and consequently less demand for labor in making these things. Taxes mean work. They may be paid in money, but they come out of the product of labor, and as now levied have always the same result: the ultimate consumer pays.

Taxes on capital tend to check its accumulation and discourage investment in productive industry, limiting the employment of workers and decreasing the consumption of goods. Taxes directly levied on industry, trade or transportation, are added to the price at which commodities are sold, thus increasing costs and diminishing purchasing power. Taxes on dwellings or stores are nominally paid by the owners; in reality by the tenants. It was shown by experience under the excess profits tax that this impost operated to cause an inflation of prices that was borne by the consuming public. In whatever way the tax question as it exists today is approached, it is found that a large percentage of the annual wealth production is devoted to what are mainly unproductive purposes. When this central fact is generally realized, there will arise a protest that should put an end to governmental extravagance.

THE East Side of New York has a tender memory and an appreciative mind for its benefactors—for the men and the women who have interpreted it, who have made it laugh or made it weep. One of these demonstrations of appreciation took place the other day, while the great city responded with a heightened heart-beat to the expression of popular feeling—the feeling of a community of obscure and humble folk for a man who had given utterance to its inmost feelings, who had faithfully portrayed it in the mimic world of the stage.

Thousands of mourners joined in tribute to Bernard Bernstein, who on two continents and for two generations had portrayed Jewish comedy rôles. And they were reverent thousands who paid this tribute of affection—yes, even of gratitude—to a man who had made them laugh a laughter tempered with quickened heartbeats of understanding.

It was a demonstration that revealed an underlying racial trait. Bernstein's name and Bernstein's work meant little if anything to the world beyond the confines of Jewry. He had declined the beckoning finger of fame and fortune in the glare of the white lights beyond the borders of his own people. To his own people, on two continents, he had devoted the measure of talent or genius which he possessed. His own people appreciated his devotion. They bade him farewell with grateful affection. His memory will long abide in the hearts of those thousands, it is safe to say.

The appreciation of its heroes, as exemplified in the tribute to Bernstein and in previous instances to other interpreters of the race, suggests an element of strength in the Jewish people that deserves to be noted. It helps us to understand the marvelous power of the race to survive. It has been said that the people who have no heroes to worship in their past have no hope of achievement in the future. The Jewish instinct of appreciation for the men who have been leaders in Israel, whether in business or in art—and especially in art—is one of their most salient and revealing characteristics.

LABOR parties in Great Britain, Australia, and other British dominions are supposed to reflect the political aspirations of the wage-earners. In Canada the Labor movement has been more influenced by American trade union tactics. There is no Labor party that can be regarded as national in Canada. The officials of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress seem to take no open part in politics. There are two Labor members in the Dominion Parliament, but they owe no allegiance to trade unionism as expressed through the officials of the Dominion organization. Both are former clergymen who have qualified themselves to speak for the wage-earners by working as manual laborers, as well as by study and active leadership. But there is no national organization behind them. Organized Labor has no party politics; at least, no more than the Canadian Manufacturers Association or the Retail Merchants Association in Canada.

At the annual convention of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress in Montreal recently, fraternal delegates from the United Kingdom and the United States discussed the position of the Labor movement as they saw it in their respective countries. Canadian wage-earners, and, incidentally, the general public, can form their own opinions on the relative merits of American and British methods. The Labor Party is numerically strong in the British House of Commons. It is admittedly stronger in the country. Behind the Labor Party is the British Trade Union Congress and other national organizations, including many workers and leaders who are outside of the ranks of the wage-earners. But it cannot be said that much greater progress has been made in Great Britain toward improving the position of the ordinary laborer than in the United States, where the bi-party system has survived.

The British fraternal delegate at the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress, Mr. W. Carter, M. P., spoke of unemployment in Great Britain: more than 1,500,000 men and women, able and anxious to work, but involuntarily unemployed. He stated that the strongest trade union in the world, the British Miners Federation, had been defeated in battle with the British Employers Federation. He described the miners as working now under the "most revolting conditions."

Canadian workers will presumably cogitate for another year on the alleged merits of fighting employers by political action, industrial organization, and lobbying to influence legislation. But what is to prevent Canadian workers being the first to advance a more intelligent plan whereby wage-earners and employers would co-operate instead of fighting? It cannot be said that industrial conditions in the United Kingdom, or the United States either, are so inspiring that no better policy could be evolved in Canada. The futility of economic warfare is as obvious as the futility of military warfare. Cooperation to serve the consumer would go far toward emancipating organized Labor and employers too, and the world is ready for the simple readjustment.

WHAT do your books mean to you? Are they something which simply give you pleasure in their acquisition and ownership, or do they represent each a real, living individuality—as real in certain instances as the personality of other friends by whom you are surrounded? This is not an idle question. Books have become common, but they can never become commonplace. Each one stands for something positive or negative. It is true that we do not discard our negative books with the same promptness that we separate ourselves from those acquaintances who mean nothing to us, but that is because we have not yet realized the importance of filling our libraries only with those books which are positive, and which can continue to play their part in supplying us with inspiration. It would be well if we were to do this.

In a great city there is the library of a man who is known as the possessor of a fine collection. Any sumptuous editions, and particularly those editions which are sumptuously bound, are certain to be included. To a visiting friend he showed a single volume of Carlyle, which was a beautiful volume, well printed on splendid paper, with ample margins, and bound in full crushed levant with hand tooling. Probably the expression on his visitor's face inquired for the remaining volumes of the set, for he answered without being asked, "There are thirty volumes in the set; but, as you see, I am limited for space, so the other twenty-nine are in the storage warehouse." This was his practice with a large number of sets of standard authors. What, then, did his library mean to this "collector"? Simply the expression of his love of acquisition and ownership. The volumes which were safely embalmed in the storage warehouse might as well have been of blank paper and board covers. Neither their owner nor his friends had any opportunity to read them, and the message of each book, which is its real value, had been subordinated to the commercial value of the paper and the printing, and the leather which made up its binding.

Few of us are able to gratify our love for sumptuous editions, but those who know books and really appreciate them realize that the fine paper, the fine printing, the fine leather, and the hand-tooled decoration are simply combined to give the thought which the book contains a setting equal to its value. To such real book lovers, then, the few choicely executed copies of their favorite books mean far more than the hundreds of costly volumes which this wealthy "collector" has been able to acquire possibly mean to him.

But are we ourselves true to our ideals in allowing to remain on our shelves volumes so slight in literary content

that they have no place beside the real treasures of our library? Books are not furniture, and were never intended to decorate. There is no particular virtue in the number of books in our libraries: standard sets of the authors which we love, standard reference books, those poets who explain the world to us, that fiction which reaches below the external and gives us knowledge of what life really is—these are the books we can properly include among our friends. When counterfeits have been forced upon us, when we have purchased volumes which fall below the standard that our life must establish for our reading, why permit them to take space upon shelves which should properly contain only those volumes which contain thoughts worthy of ourselves? Drastic house-cleaning in our libraries can produce only good results.

THERE are evidences that enterprising folk in Vermont, looking to the future, are taking steps toward greater commercial activity on the waters of beautiful and potentially useful Lake Champlain. Some writers refer to the movement as a "Vermont dream." But why a dream? There is the lake stretching 125 miles between the hills and meadows and mountains of New York and the Green Mountain State. There is the Champlain Canal, a part of the barge canal system of the State of New York, widened and deepened to a minimum depth of eleven feet and connecting with the Hudson River, the Erie Canal and tidewater. There are the Richelieu River and the Champlain Canal, which complete a waterway from New York City to the St. Lawrence.

All that is needed to make the "dream" a reality is to use these very tangible and practical facilities and thus to have a highway of commerce that will serve and promote the welfare of an immense number of people. During the present summer a regular steamboat service has been in operation between New York City and Burlington, Vt., with increasing offerings of freight.

The American Indians in the old days appreciated the value of this highway and used it to the limit of its capacity in both war and peace. It was a teeming avenue of commercial and military activity between French Canada and the English colonies to the south. Its mountains and plains and promontories are clothed in romantic memories and beauty.

Why should it not be used? The present conditions of rail transportation in the United States, and the possibility that they may occur again, emphasize the enormous value of water transportation, which has never been properly developed and used by the people of the United States and Canada. Railroad competition and jealousy have impeded this development and supposedly "practical" people have failed to take advantage of opportunities plainly in view.

The present is a most excellent time for farsighted Vermonters, New Yorkers, and Canadians to bestir themselves in this direction and to promote their own welfare and that of the countries of which they are parts by using a ready-at-hand channel for freer exchange of their products.

Editorial Notes

THE term "thread of discourse" has done very well as a figure of speech. In reality, of course, the main relation between thread, be it of copper or what not, and discourse, has been purely one of transmission. But now, if a Swiss inventor makes good his claims, thread of discourse will have more than a metaphorical meaning. It will be possible to have a spool of thread which will take dictated messages and repeat them as required. In other words, this thread, which is of cellulose, will record speech in the same way as discs and cylinders. Such a device would seem to entail interesting improvements. For example, records should go comfortably into the vest pocket. Used for dictating business letters, it might lead to an abandonment of the usual colorless brevity. With a mile of thread at his disposal, why should not the business man expand into all the florid affability of the Victorians? Used for amusement, a whole Wagnerian opera might fit quite neatly into a single spool.

THE idea of commemorating service to the country by rendering assistance to the families of the men who have served, has taken hold of the people of Canada. The Union Bank staff in Winnipeg raised some thousands of dollars, with which they paid off the mortgage on the Lakeside Fresh Air Camp for children. An unobtrusive monument on the site of the camp was recently unveiled by Sir James Aikins, Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba. Not in stone or bronze, but in the lives of little children, is Ontario building a memorial to her soldiers overseas. Ontario is foster parent of a home where the children of soldiers are taken care of as well as any children in the land. The three hostels maintained and managed by the Child Welfare department of the Soldiers Aid Commission of Ontario, are homes, not institutions. They are beautiful residences in the best districts of Toronto. The system is unique; yet hardly unique, in one sense, for the commission is merely acting as a well-advised, loving parent would act toward his own children.

THOSE who have experienced or witnessed an airplane, landing with Pavlova-like grace and, without any braking facilities whatsoever, cruise bouncingly hither and unconcernedly thither—and perhaps colliding with a hangar—have often questioned the practicability of the airplane as a commercial factor. In a recent test, however, a plane ingeniously fitted up with skids landed and effected a complete and safe stop within fifty feet. This combination of wheels for the smooth getaway, which can be pulled up leaving the skids for landing, should now mark a new day for the airplane as a safe and sane unit of transportation. It doesn't really matter how quick a thing can start, or how fast it can go; the all-important question always has been—and not alone with the air craft—"Can you stop it?"

Who Are the Taxpayers?

A People's Tribute to Its Interpreter

The Meaning of Books